The New-York Times.

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IMPORTANT FROM SHERMAN.

CAPTURE OF BRANCHVILLE

Highly Encouraging Progress of the Army.

CHARLESTON INEVITABLY DOOMED

The Rebels Admit Grant's Late Movement to be a Success.

OPERATIONS BELOW WILMINGTON.

SHELLING OF THE REBEL FORTS.

DEATH OF THE REBEL GENERAL WINDER.

Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 11.

The latest Richmond papers, just received, contain an announcement of the capture of Branchville. The possession of this important point isolates both Augusta and Charleston, and will necessitate the immediate evacuation of the latter place.

Richmond papers of the same date also admit the complete success of GRANT's recent movement.

CONFIRMATION VIA PHILADELPHIA.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 11.

A special dispatch to the *Bulletin*, dated Washington, to-day, says;

"Richmond papers of yesterday announce, unofficially, the capture of Branchville, S. C., by Gen. SHERMAN's forces."

REBEL REPORTS.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 9.

It was stated in a telegram received a few days since, that heavy skirmishing had been going on at McBride's Bridge. This bridge is seventeen miles west of Graham's Turnout, which is twenty-seven miles west of Branchville, on the Augusta Railroad.

NEWS FROM REBEL SOURCES.

OPERATIONS BELOW WILMINGTON.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 9.

The Wilmington *Journal* says that two Yankee gunboats shelled Fort Anderson on Friday last. No damage was done to the fort. Six of our men were wounded—two seriously. There were two monitors up the river, but neither came near enough to participate. The fort replied, and put a shot through one of the gunboats, compelling her to haul off.

THE PEACE COMMISSION FROM NORTH CAROLINA.

The Raleigh *Confederate* says that the commissioners from North Carolina, who recently visited Richmond, were admitted to an immediate and protracted interview with President DAVIS. The matters of conference were confidential, but we are enabled to say that the President was frank, unreserved and confiding; that he presented to the commissioners a full history of his policy as connected with the peace negotiations, and that the interview resulted agreeably and usefully.

GEN. FORREST ON ARMING THE NEGROES.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 9.

Gen. FORREST favors arming 200,000 negroes. He declares if he ever had an inclination to fight for revenge, that time and feeling have passed. He now contends for principle, for home, wife and children, to prevent subjugation; but desires peace, and is tired of scenes of blood.

Ross's Brigade, of his corps, is yet at Corinth. BELL's Brigade is in West Tennessee, recruiting.

PERSONAL.

DEATH OF GEN. WINDER.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 9.

We regret to learn that Brig.-Gen. JOHN H. WINDER, who for a considerable time commanded the Department of Henrico, died at Florence, S. C., on the 6th inst.

GEN. GARDNER RELIEVED.

The Marion *Clarion* says that Maj.-Gen. GARDNER has been relieved from duty in that district, and Maj.-Gen. WILLIAM S. MARTEN appointed in his stead.

HOW THE REBEL SOLDIERS ARE CLOTHED.

From the Richmond Whig, Feb. 7.

Gen. FOSTER, the efficient Quartermaster-General of the great and generous State of Georgia, reached this city yesterday. He brought with him 10,000 suits of clothing for the Georgians in LEE's army—a most timely and acceptable present. This clothing is a gift from Georgia to her sons in the field. No charge is made against the men who receive the clothing or against the Confederate Government—it is a pure devotion.

THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC.

Strengthening the New Lines.

HEADQUARTERS OF THE ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Feb. 8, 1865—8 P. M.

Nothing of interest has transpired on the lines to-day, although the weather has been more favorable than for several days past.

The troops are busy building works along the the newly-established line, which will take some days to complete, when they will commence erecting new quarters for themselves. This will not be a difficult job, as there is plenty of excellent timber in the neighborhood, and the men have got so used to the work that regular carpenters at the North would be astonished to witness the rapidity with which whole rows of houses are run up, some of which are models of architectural beauty.

Lieut.-Col. TREMAINE, wrongly reported as Maj. TREMAINE, of Gen. GRANT's staff, and of the Tenth New-York Cavalry, who was badly wounded in the engagement of Monday, died last evening. He was a gallant officer, and much respected and loved by his comrades in the service.

Capt. FORBES, Commissary of Subsistence of the Cavalry Division, who fell from his horse and was badly injured a day or two since, died this morning. The accident occurred by the hoofs of his horse being caught between the logs of the corduroy road, when he fell, throwing the Captain violently against the logs. His skull was badly fractured, and he remained insensible up to the time of his death. His wife has been with him for some time, and is entirely prostrated by the sad calamity. His body has been embalmed, and will be taken North for burial.

Major BEAUMONT, of the First New-Jersey Cavalry, was badly wounded in Monday's fight.

Lieut. LARKIN, of the Eighty-eighth Pennsylvania Volunteers, was severely wounded.

Lieut. JOHN KELLY, of the Ninety-seventh New-York, was also wounded.

The total number of casualties in the late engage-

ment have not yet been officially obtained, but will prove somewhat larger than at first reported.

W. D. McGREGOR.

DETAILS OF THE MOVEMENT.

The Object of the Demonstration—Complete Success Attained—Misstatements Corrected—The Losses.

Correspondence of the Philadelphia Inquirer.

HEADQUARTERS ARMY OF THE POTOMAC, Wednesday, Feb. 8—10 P. M.

The movement of this army being to-night completed by the attainment of the object for which it was undertaken, and the mist having partially cleared from the events of the last three days, a succinct review of the whole affair and a particular account of yesterday is required.

The country well understands the geographical difficulties under which we have always labored south of Petersburgh. The James River is our land of bondage, the South Side Railroad our land of promise, and the wilderness lies between. In plain language our base being at City Point, and our immediate objective point the South Side Road, with the enemy occupying a line impregnable to assault, whose flank extends south and west of Petersburgh for miles, we have been compelled to gain our foothold by degrees. Step by step we have lengthened the line by which we have threatened, and by which we will finally destroy the tenability of the rebel position at Petersburgh. Thus much being premised, it can readily be perceived, when its history is thoroughly understood, how important is the advantage we have gained. That we have paid for it with the blood of hundreds of brave men but makes it the more highly prized.

The objective point of our operations being that point on Hatcher's Run where it is crossed by the Vaughn road, to make this portion of the story intelligible, it becomes necessary to deal a little in local geography. The two main roads between our left are, or rather were, the Boydton plank road and the Vaughn road. This last has been of little value to the rebels, except that our obtaining a foothold upon it, or west of it, would multiply by so much the chances of our gaining the Boydton plank, and the line of works defending won, the Southside Railroad would be an easy prey; hence the stubbornness with which the enemy disputed our advance yesterday and the day before.

The two roads mentioned both cross Hatcher's Run at about seven miles west of south of Petersburgh, and the Boydton from three to four miles west of the Vaughn. About a mile, or probably something more, south of Hatcher's Run, a wood road branches directly from the Vaughn road, and with but little deviation from a direct west course, continues to an intersection with the Boydton plank road. Midway on this road is a steam saw-mill, called Dabney Mill, and its immediate neighborhood being the scene of the terrible conflict of the Fifth Corps on Monday and Tuesday, it has given name to the battle.

These courses and distances have been given with the aid of a map, whose imperfections have long been a source of vexation; but it being far superior to the ordinary maps, the public can get up a distant acquaintance with the facts by what has been written.

The route of the Fifth Corps to reach the spot indicated as our objective point was circuitous in the extreme, but it had its object. Moving on Sunday from our line by the Halifax road we proceeded miles to the eastward and southward of the Vaughn road and Hatcher's Run, and the majority of the officers and men thought when it changed direction to the northward in the afternoon that the expedition had come to a sudden termination, and that they were on the road to their old camp. This circuitous march can readily enough be explained by the enemy's movements, prior to Sunday, the 5th instant. It was well known that two divisions of the Second rebel corps had moved south on the Boydtown plank road, and were on Saturday between Dinwiddie Court-house and Hatcher's Run. Where these two divisions were intended to go is, of course, a matter of conjecture, but Gen. GRANT could see no necessity for their going to South Carolina to oppose SHERMAN, or to Wilmington to disturb TERRY, and hence Gen. MEADE moved the Fifth Corps so far to the south, and the cavalry still further on the flank. It was doubtless hoped, too, that HOKE and PEGRAM would stay south of Hatcher's Run long enough to be ground between GREGG and WARREN; but when GREGG arrived at Dinwiddie he found that the bird had flown, and a reconnoitering party on the Boydtown road developed the fact that both divisions had crossed the Run, going North, early Sunday morning. Their espionage of our camps is so perfect that they apparently knew at daylight on Sunday what many legitimately entitled to the knowledge were in ignorance of—the direction of our march. Knowing that they could infer its object, as it may be inferred from what has been said that this part of the movement was a failure, it is well to remark that the occasions when the rebels have been caught napping are so very few that it is not probable that Gen. Meade was sanguine of their being found in that condition on Sunday. The movement of the cavalry to Dinwiddie, with the Fifth corps on its flank, would, as it did, prevent these divisions from going South, if it prevented their return across Hatcher's Run, so much the better, if not, the situation was still our own.

During the whole of these operations the movements of the enemy have been of the stereotyped order. It has been shown where HOKE and PEGRAM were on Sunday morning. At 4 in the afternoon they attacked the extreme right of our lines, north of Hatcher's Run, at the Armstrong Mill, held by SMYTH, and were thoroughly beaten. Nothing daunted by this, aided and abetted by MAHONE's Divisions, they next fell upon AYRES and CRAWFORD, holding our left, with, in the end, a precisely similar result.

These preliminaries stated, next comes the battle of Dabney Mills, and here the journalist's real difficulty begins. Probably no engagement of the war has had so many lies told concerning it in so short a space of time. Monday night thousands of men were ready to swear that the Fifth Corps had fled, panic-stricken, from an imaginary foe, and the conviction was general that the glory of the Maltese cross, sanctified by so many bloody fields, had been tarnished. These stories having either very little foundation, or none at all, in fact, have done the corps this injury, that of the thousands who believed them on Monday night, hundreds will never believe otherwise, no matter what proof may be brought to the contrary.

Even now only a few general and leading facts can be stated, but they sufficiently dispose of these charges.

During all of Monday the advance of the Fifth Corps had been stubbornly contested, and as stubbornly maintained. By noon Gen. WARREN had got to the west side of the Vaughn Road by dint of some hard fighting, in which his corps had well preserved its hard won reputation. After crossing the Vaughn Road he reformed his line with Gen. CRAWFORD's Third Division on his right, and Gen. AYRES' Second Division on the left, the centre of this line being near the Dabney Mill Road, and the line itself covering the road. In this order, with the First Division under Gen. GRIFFIN, being held in reserve, Gen. WARREN again advanced, driving the enemy steadily before him until he had almost reached the line of the enemy's works at Dabney's Mills. Here the rebels made a most desperate resistance. The musketry fire on both sides was for a time as terrible as any of the war. The enemy succeeded in checking our advance, and some of our men getting out of ammunition, created some little confusion by withdrawing from the line. At this time the rebels, having massed three divisions on our front—HOKE's, PEGRAM's and MAHONE's—made a furious assault upon our line. That it retired cannot be denied; that it fled, the losses of AYRES and CRAWFORD sufficiently disprove; and the fact that we brought the most of our wounded off the field is overwhelming testimony to the same effect. Both divisions fought, and fought well, Gen. MEADE, as well as Gen. WARREN, signifying their approbation of the conduct of the troops.

There was a stampede, a sort of panic, but it was confined to men who had not been in the line of battle at all, to men who had wandered from their regiments, to hospital attendants, teamsters and the other adjuncts, who, hearing the rebel yell apparently getting nearer, started betimes. In the line itself there was not, could not have been, any such scene, or all our wounded would have been left in the enemy's hands, and we would have lost thousands of prisoners. It was especially charged that CRAWFORD's Division broke, but the one fact that his casualty list is much larger than any other, and that the most of them were brought off the field, is all that needs be stated.

Our line retired probably near a mile before it finally halted, and having by this time regained the slight breastworks we had thrown up, the rebels halted, and it now being night, the contest ceased. Although we had retired, we had given up no ground we had intended permanently to hold, the Fifth Corps being still south of Hatcher's Run. Many officers greatly distinguished themselves during the day. Gen. WARREN himself was in the thickest of the fray. Gen. CRAWFORD was during all the fight, on his line, Major BAIRD, of his staff, having his horse killed under him, and all who know Gen. AYRES, know that when his division is fighting, he is with them. Of the brigade-commanders, Brevet Brig.-Gen. MORROW, commanding one of CRAWFORD's brigades, and Brevet Brig.-Gen. WINTHROP, leading one of AYRES', are specially noticed for gallantry and skill. Gen. MORROW was severely wounded, and compelled to leave the field, but he fortunately remained unhurt long enough to render his country signal service.

Of our losses during the day it is yet impossible to speak with accuracy. The Third Division sent four hundred and fifty to the hospital, and the Second Division about two hundred. Many were killed, of course, and some few captured. There is no reason to doubt but that the enemy's loss was equally heavy, as there is none to lead to the belief that it was any greater.

Tuesday, the 6th, was a gala day for the Fifth Corps. Whatever Monday might have been, as seen through misconception of facts, meteorologically speaking, it was the most miserable day of the Winter. A cold driving rain, that froze as it fell, began falling at daybreak and continued without intermission until nightfall. This rain doubtless interfered somewhat with operations, as the lines continued quiet until the middle of the afternoon. It was discovered, however, that MAHONE was impudently near our lines, and it was determined to drive him off. Gen. CRAWFORD was selected to do the work, and gallantly he did it, having as a support a brigade of the Sixth Corps, which, however, was not called on, so thoroughly did the Third Division enter into the work. The brigades of Gen. BAXTER, BRAGG, and the Third, commanded to-day by Col. McCOY, of the One Hundred and Seventh Pennsylvania, by reason of the wounding of Gen. MORROW, entered simultaneously and vied with each other as to who should do most. The rebel skirmish line was driven back pell mell, and MAHONE's main line was slowly forced back, by dint of hard fighting, for some distance and beyond his line of rifle-pits, when the object being attained, CRAWFORD was halted by the orders of Gen. WARREN, but still maintained his position. How severe this fight was can be seen from the fact that CRAWFORD's loss was forty-three killed and over one hundred and fifty wounded. It should be remembered, too, that in all our fighting very little artillery has been used on either side, the densely wooded nature of the country rendering it unavailable.

The rebels, in their retreat, left on the field wounded Lieut.-Col. THOMAS P. MANLOVE, Forty-eighth Mississippi, and he is now in our hospital.

To day there has been no fighting, unless a heavy cannonading audible directly in front of Petersburgh, while this letter is being written, should prove to be such, of which there is not much probability. The army has been busy in building the new line from Fort Cummings, the old southwest angle of our works to Hatcher's Run, and in corduroying in every direction the sw mpy roads we will be called on to use, and especially the Vaughn road, which is being put in condition its entire length to Hatcher's Run.

A seizure of cotton and tobacco was made to-day at the Armstrong House, near Gen. SMYTH's headquarters; eighteen bales of the former and twenty-four boxes of the latter. It was turned over to Capt. MEADE, Quartermaster of the Third Brigade, Second Division, Second Corps, to be transferred to Government account. Should the owner prove his loyalty, it will be delivered up to him. He will prove his loyalty, of course. All these gentlemen who store cotton in their cellars somehow make it appear that they are of the upright.

Thus we stand to-night. We have gained the line to Hatcher's Run, and we propose to hold it. We have suffered some loss, it is true, but our advantages of position are considered to be doubly worth them.

FROM SAVANNAH.

The transport *Constitution*, from Hilton Head Feb. 5, arrived at this port yesterday, bringing files of Savannah papers to the 3d inst., inclusive. There was no news of importance.

REMOVING OBSTRUCTIONS IN THE RIVER.

From the Savannah Republican, Feb. 3.

Capt. BENNETT succeeded Monday afternoon last in removing from below and near the entrance to the main ship channel of the river one of the pens or cribs which were planted in the river by the rebels. These obstructions rendered the navigation of our river extremely difficult and dangerous, and no small amount of labor and skill is required to remove them. The commercial community will fully appreciate the indomitable energy of Capt. BENNETT, and the assistance rendered Government is of great value.

The Recent Fire at Savannah.

A private letter from Savannah gives the following interesting particulars of the recent fire in that city:

SAVANNAH, Saturday, Jan. 28, 1865.

You have probably heard of the burning of the rebel magazine, and the fearful scenes accompanying it. It was a terribly grand sight, but painfully sad. Let me tell you my share and experience in the awful night's work.

I was awakened at midnight by rapid cannonading, such as I never heard before, and apparently very near. My first impression was that WHEELER's cavalry had attacked the city, as SHERMAN's army had marched out the day before. Dressing hurriedly, I went out into the hall, where I was told that the rebel magazine, filled with shot and shell, was exploding, and we had better go into the lower part of the house, as it was only two blocks off. I preferred going out out, and found the air full of bursting shell and shot.

We hastened to the Pavilion Hospital, about two blocks off, where we staid until word was sent that the rebel hospital, containing over 400 patients, was burning, or in great danger, and the patients must be removed. We had to fly around. Stretchers were sent out, and soon the poor fellows came in, some on beds, some on stretchers, and a good many on the backs of "our brave boys in blue." These were mostly badly wounded rebs, left behind when the city was evacuated. I had just been through the hospital, and appreciated the terrible scenes that followed. At first I went to work helping the doctors to receive them. Everything was in confusion. Finally, word came that a good many were lying in the street, having dropped by the way. So I took some men and spent the next two hours in picking up thesepoor fellowsand getting them into the hospital. I would find them crouched down on the walk, under the fence and walls, to escape the flying shells, having staggered out of the hospital in their fright, some crawling, who had suffered amputation.

I could not mind whether they were rebs or not, and I passed the entire night, till five o'clock in the morning, dragging those poor fellows through the streets and getting them into beds. The scene was one not easily to be forgotten. I heard the pieces of shell falling all about me, but I did not mind them much, until, as I was crossing a street, a piece of shell came whizzing unpleasantly close to my head. After that I generally jumped behind a tree or house after an explosion. The officers tell me that the noise was like a general engagement. They all thought it was a night attack at first. When I came back to our house I found a piece of shell had gone through the front parlor, narrowly escaping the head of one of the girls looking out. Several pieces struck the house.

The sight this morning was fearful. I saw the charred remains of one man lying on the walk just where he had fallen. The shells were still occasionally exploding. The colored firemen worked nobly, perfectly fearless, even when the shells were flying, and singing at the top of their bent as they worked the brakes. The citizens did not assist in removing the wounded, although their own men.

DEPARTMENT OF THE SOUTH.

Correspondence of the Cincinnati Gazette.

HILTON HEAD, Wednesday, Feb. 1, 1865.

SHERMAN's army is now fully in motion, and we begin to look for news from it. His whole force is moving northwardly, east of Savannah River, toward Branchville apparently.

Hardeeville, containing about thirty houses, has been burned. Not a rafter is left.

The rebels in Savannah are anxiously asking questions about HOOD. They are evidently looking for him at Augusta. They are also very certain that a battle will be fought near Branchville.

I learn that a considerable force of our infantry has been landed at the mouth of the Edisto River. To use the same article of logic employed by our President when he said, it is easier to pay a large debt than a larger one. I will remark the movement means Charleston, unless it is a feint.

Beyond Hardeeville for twenty miles the enemy has not been found in force.

Weather clear and propitious.

From St. Louis—A Court-Martial of Gen. Paine—Military Movements.

ST. LOUIS, Thursday, Feb. 9.

Maj.-Gens. HUNTER, HEITZLEMAN and CASEY, Brig.-Gens. CARRINGTON, HERRON and McINTOSH, Col. CONNELL, Twenty-eighth Iowa, and Judge Advocate DUNN, constituting a General Court-Martial for the trial of Brig.-Gen. PAINE, have arrived here and will convene the court immediately, Gen. PAINE has not arrived but is expected to-night.

Important military movements are transpiring, but the details are contraband.

Numerous depredations have been committed here within the last thirty-six hours by troops passing through the city. Citizens have been robbed of thousands of dollars worth of property, stores have been closed, and business is almost entirely suspended.

Illinois Railways.

CHICAGO, Saturday, Feb. 11.

The Northwestern Railway Company yesterday applied for an injunction to prevent the minority of the stockholders of the old Galena from holding a meeting for the election of directors, but the injunction was refused, and to-day the old Galena stock holders elected a full board.

NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

Dispatches to the Associated Press.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 11.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

The statement which is circulated in the papers, that the St. Albans raiders are to be sent to New-York for trial, is without authority, and entirely untrue. They are reclaimed upon complaints preferred against them in the courts of the State of Vermont, and if surrendered, they will be surrendered to the authorities of that State for trial, according to the laws thereof. Marshal MURRAY has proceeded to Vermont upon entirely different business from what the newspapers have alleged.

CONFIRMATIONS.

Brig.-Gen. GRIERSON, the great raider, who is now in Washington, was yesterday promoted by the President, at the request of Lieut.-Gen. GRANT, to be Major-General by brevet, and to-day the Senate confirmed this nomination and also the following:

Jonathan Russell Bullock, to be Justice of the District Court of Rhode Island; Commander Bissell, to be Captain; and Capt. Selfridge, a Commodore in the Navy; Benjamin Moran, of Pennsylvania, to be Secretary; and Dennis R. Alvord, of New-York, Assistant Secretary of the Legation at London; Jeremiah Curtin, of Wisconsin, Secretary of the Legation at St. Petersburgh; J. Sewell Stewart, Assessor of Internal Revenue for the Seventeenth District of Pennsylvania.

WASHINGTON, Friday, Feb. 10.

AN INTERESTING PRIZE CASE.

A very important prize case will be argued in the United States Supreme Court on the 20th inst. It grew out of the Porter-Banks expedition up Red River, and involves the right of the Mississippi gunboats to capture cotton as a prize, and distribute the proceeds among the crew, as in the case of captures on the high seas. The cotton was captured at Alexandria, which was at that time in possession of the United States troops; and the question will also come up whether, under such circumstances, it can be said to have been taken from an enemy's country The case will be argued for the Government by the Attorney-General and his assistants, and for the claimants by Maj. R. M. CORWINE, of the Cincinnati bar.

BLOCKADE-RUNNERS CAPTURED,

The Navy Department has received intelligence of the capture of the British schooner *Fannie McRae*, by the United States schooner *Fox*, off St. Marks, Florida, with an assorted cargo. She was bound from Matamoras for Havana. Also of the capture of the rebel schooner *Josephine*, by the United States steamer *Seminole*, on the 14th of January, off Brazos, Texas, with a cargo of 134 bales cotton, from Galveston, bound for Matamoras.

THE ICE BLOCKADE.

The chartered steamer *Lady Lang*, bound up to this city from Annapolis, was cut through by the ice yesterday, and forced ashore off Fort Washington. She is now lying with her wheels out of water, surrounded with large blocks of ice, and it is feared she will be lost when the ice begins to move out. The *Lady Lang* is owned by parties residing in New-York, and is a nearly new boat.

THIRTY-EIGHTH CONGRESS.

SECOND SESSION.

SENATE.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 11.

A MEMORIAL FROM THE ISRAELITES.

Mr. SUMNER, of Massachusetts, (Union,) presented the memorial of the Executive Committee of the Board of Delegates of the American Israelites, remonstrating against the adoption of an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, recognizing the Divinity of Christ.

THANKS TO GEN. THOMAS.

Mr. WILSON, of Massachusetts, (Union,) from the Military Committee, reported back the joint resolution of thanks to Maj.-Gen. GEORGE H. THOMAS, with a recommendation that it pass.

RECRUITS IN THE SERVICE OF MISSOURI.

Mr. BROWN, of Missouri, (Union,) introduced a bill entitled an Act to continue in the service of the United States certain recruits in the service of the State of Missouri, which was referred to the Military Committee.

COMPILATION OF THE CONSTITUTION AND LAWS.

Mr. FOOT, of Vermont, (Union,) offered a resolution, which was referred to the Committee on Printing, providing for the publication of a compilation of the provisions of the Constitution and the laws passed in pursuance thereof respecting extra sessions of the Senate and of Congress.

THE FREEDMAN'S BILL.

Mr. SUMNER asked leave to call up the report of the Committee of Conference on the Freedman's Bill.

Mr. SAULSBURY, of Delaware, (Dem.,) raised the point of order that the Committee of Conference had agreed upon a new bill, and he wished to know if that was in order. It had been decided, heretofore, that a Committee of Conference could only agree upon what had already been before the Senate.

The question of taking up the Freedman's Bill was decided in the affirmative. Yeas, 25; nays, 11.

Mr. SUMNER then moved to make the bill the special order for Monday, at half-past 12 o'clock, and it was so ordered.

UNEXPIRED TERMS OF ENLISTMENT.

Mr. HENDERSON, of Missouri, (Union.) presented the memorial of the Missouri Legislature, praying that soldiers enlisted for unexpired terms be discharged when their regiments are mustered out.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Mr. WADE, of Ohio, (Union,) from the Committee on the Conduct of the War, presented the testimony of Gen. GRANT, on the subject of the exchange of prisoners, which was read.

GEN. GRANT IN THE SENATE.

Lieut.-Gen. GRANT appeared on the floor of the Senate at one o'clock, and was introduced to the members severally.

EVENING SESSION.

Mr. WILSON offered a resolution, which was adopted, that the Senate meet on the evenings of Tuesday and Wednesday next, for the consideration of executive business. Mr. WILSON stated that there were between fourteen and fifteen hundred nominations awaiting the action of the Senate.

THE NEW SENATOR FROM NEW-HAMPSHIRE.

Mr. CLARK, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) presented the credentials of Hon. AARON H. CRAGIN as a Senator from New-Hampshire for six years from the 4th of March, which were read.

THE APPROPRIATION BILL.

The consideration of the Legislative, Judicial and Executive Appropriation Bill was resumed from yesterday. The question recurred on the motion to increase the appropriation for traveling expenses of the United States Judges of California from $1,000 to $3,000.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, it was fixed at $2,000.

In the course of some remarks on increasing salaries, Mr. SAULSBURY said he had seen Gen. GRANT for the first time, this morning, on the floor of the Senate, and it seemed to him (SAULSBURY) that the President had made a great mistake in appointing him to that high position; that a man who did not know how to "cut a swell" better than he ought not to be a Lieutenant-General. Why, there was not a Lieutenant of the Home Guard in the State of Delaware that could not keep up bigger style than the man whom the President had injudiciously selected for Lieutenant-General. There was not a Lieutenant or Provost-Marshal that Mr. STANTON sent down to keep the people of Delaware from voting, that could not cut a better swell than Gen. GRANT. He (SAULSBURY) thought this a fit subject for the consideration of the Senate. [Laughter.]

Mr. HALE, of New-Hampshire, (Union,) moved an amendment to increase the salaries of all Assistant Secretaries and the Second and Third Assistant Postmasters to $3,500 from and after the next fiscal year.

Mr. COLLAMER, of Vermont, (Union,) demanded the yeas and nays. He said if the Senate commenced increasing salaries there was no telling when it would stop. More greenbacks would have to be issued. That was the only way to do it.

The question was decided in the affirmative—yeas 21, nays 16.

YEAS.—Messrs. Buckalew, Chandler, Conness, Cowan, Doolittle, Foster, Hale, Harlan, Hendricks, Howe, Johnson, Lane of Indiana, Nesmith, Nye, Powell, Ramsey, Riddle, Stewart, Trumbull, Wilkinson, Willie.

NAYS.—Messrs. Anthony, Brown, Clark, Collamer, Davis, Dixon, Farwell, Grimes, Henderson, Morgan, Morrill, Pomeroy, Saulsbury, Sprague, Sumner, Ten Eyck, Wilson.

Mr. WILSON offered as an amendment to the bill the following proposition: That from and after the first of March, 1865, the commutation price of the ration for officers in the field below the rank of Brigadier General shall be fifty cents; that hereafter there shall be no income tax collected from the salaries of officers in the army, and that all volunteer officers, who shall continue in the service until the close of the war, shall receive three months' pay, on being mustered out of the service.

Mr. SHERMAN, of Ohio, (Union,) did not like to see such a provision in the bill, and at his suggestion Mr. WILSON withdrew it, with the understanding that it would be offered as an amendment to the army appropriation bill.

Mr. COLLAMER offered an amendment to appropriate $60,000 for improving and enlarging the Congressional Library, which was adopted.

The bill as amended was reported to the Senate and passed.

The Senate went into Executive session. Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 11.

MEMORIALS FROM THE NEW-YORK CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

Mr. ODELL, of New-York, (Dem.,) presented memorials from the New-York Chamber of Commerce to tax sales of merchandise, to construct a ship canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario, and to establish a line of mail steamers to Japan and China from San Francisco. These memorials were all appropriately referred.

A QUESTION OF PRIVILEGE.

Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, (Union,) rising to a question of privilege, caused to be read an article from the New-York Evening *Post*, reflecting upon his conduct on the paper duty question, and saying he voted money into his own pocket, thus perverting his office as a legislator to his sordid self-interests. This article was coupled with extracts from the Springfield *Republican*, saying Mr. RICE is a paper manufacturer, and voted against the repeal of the duty on paper in order to put money into his own pocket. Mr. RICE said he had been here five or six years, and never before now thought it necessary to vindicate himself in the presence of his associates, with respect to the manner in which he discharged his public duties or private duties, and he did so now to vindicate his right as a member on this floor, and to vindicate himself from the foul aspersion in that paper. That article proceeded on the assumption that no member who has an interest in great questions has a right to express his opinions or vote upon them, unless he is entirely independent of them. If he had no interest in questions which rise here, he could not represent his constituents, and he claimed the right to protect his own as well as their interests, so long as it did not conflict with the interests at large of his countrymen. Were there not gentlemen here who are interested in coal and iron and wood, in all the shapes which these articles take in the process of manufacture; and were there not members here also interested as editors and publishers, in the legislation of Congress? As to so voting as to put money into his own pocket by favoring paper manufacturers or himself, the charge was gratuitous. He had not a single dollar invested in any paper mill or the manufacture of paper, directly or indirectly, or whoever so charges utters that which is utterly and absolutely false.

Mr. RICE then caused to be read an article from the Baltimore *American*, which animadverted upon the course of the *Evening Post* in attacking the navy, and stating in this connection that one of the publishers of the *Post*, who had held the office of Navy Agent and against whom four indictments had been found for criminal practices, was now held to bail for trial. The *American* says if the editors of the *Post* are permitting themselves to be animated by a feeling of revenge because their associate has been checked in a criminal career, or if they fancy they can influence the court or the Government in his case by robbing our naval officers and crews of their just merit, and are, therefore, defaming the services of these brave men, or attempting to transfer it to others, they commit a fatal mistake.

Mr. RICE said he could not believe the article came from the pen of the venerated gentleman who is principal editor of the *Post*, and whose writings have adorned the literature of the country. From whatever source the charge came, he hurled it back with defiance and scorn to its unclean source.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) offered a resolution that the New-York *Evening Post* shall not hereafter be allowed to have any reporter or reporter's table in this House.

Mr. MORRILL, of Vermont, (Union)—Does the gentleman suppose the reporter had anything to do with that article?

Mr. STEVENS—I don't know, but that paper has no right to a reporter in this House.

Mr. RICE—I do not believe the correspondent of the *Evening Post* is in any way, even in the least, directly or indirectly, involved in that article. I very much regret that any reflection has been made upon him.

Mr. STEVENS—I do not desire to cast censure on the reporter, but the paper which contains such articles has no right to a representative here. I see the newspapers, and especially those of New-York, become so insolently libellous, and calumnious, if we venture to differ from their dogmas, that scarcely a day passes in which we are not attacked in a foul manner by these scribblers. In deference to the gentleman from Massachusetts, I withdraw the resolution.

GEN. GRANT IN THE HALL.

Gen. GRANT came into the Hall and was received with marked honors, as stated in another dispatch.

THE SMITHSONIAN REGENTS.

On motion of Mr. FRANK, of New-York, (Union), the House took up and passed the Senate's joint resolution appointing Gen. RICHARD DELAFIELD as a Regent of the Smithsonian Institute.

RESOLUTION OF CENSURE WITHDRAWN.

Mr. GARFIELD, of Ohio, (Union), withdrew the resolution which he offered yesterday, to censure Mr. WASHBURNE, of Illinois, for having absented himself from the Hall on Thursday night, without the consent of the House.

THE TAX BILL.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole on the Amendatory Internal Tax Bill.

A motion was made by Mr. HOLMAN to strike out the proposed increase of fifty cents per barrel on all beer, lager beer, ale, porter, and other similar fermented liquors.

Messrs. JOHNSON, PENN, KASSON and BROWN supported Mr. HOLMAN's motion, which was agreed to by 68 against 39 votes.

This leaves the tax, as now named, one dollar per barrel.

The clerk read the following amendment, proposed by the Committee of Ways and Means:

Miners shall pay for every license $10; every person, firm or company, who shall employ others in the business of mining for coal, or for gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, zinc, spelter, or other minerals, not having taken out a license as a manufacturer, shall be regarded as a miner under this act.

During the debate which ensued.

Mr. ALLEY, of Massachusetts, (Union,) said if the country desired one thing more than another, it was that the taxes should be increased, as the means of preserving the credit of the country.

Mr. STEVENS, of Pennsylvania, (Union,) said the committee had been constantly at work on the bill, and had endeavored to secure the largest amount of duty compatible with the business of the country; but that the House had swept away three million dollars by refusing to put an additional tax of fifty cents on every barrel of beer and other malt liquors.

This amendment was slightly modified. Other parts of the bill were considered.

The committee rose and the House adjourned.

The Vessel Owners' Convention.

DETROIT, Saturday, Feb. 11.

The Vessel Owners' Convention concluded its session to-day. The committee's report was adopted. The resolutions embrace a great number of matters pertaining to lake commerce. The organization will be known as the "Ship Owners' Association of the Western Lakes." The next annual meeting will be held at Buffalo. An Executive Committee was appointed, with power to convene during the season, if necessary. The regulation of the price of freights was left to the Executive Committee, with instructions to report at the next meeting of the association.

A Would-be Robber Killed.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Saturday, Feb. 11.

At Grapevine Point last night, JEREMIAH DWYER, a private in the Twenty-second Company Veteran Reserve Corps, of Hudson City, N. J., was shot and instantly killed by Sergt. CHARLES M. GRIFFIN, of the Fifth Rhode Island Artillery. DWYER was attempting to enter the sleeping apartment of GRIFFIN through an outside window, probably for the purpose of robbery.

THE EXCHANGE OF PRISONERS.

Important Statements from Gen. Grant.

He Testifies Before the Committee on the Conduct of the War.

The Exchange to begin at once at the Rate of 3,000 per Week.

WASHINGTON, Saturday, Feb. 11.

Gen. GRANT was before the Committee on the Conduct of the War this morning. The following question, were asked him:

Question—It is stated, upon what authority I do not know, that you are charged entirely with the exchange of prisoners?

Answer—That is correct; and, what is more, I have effected an arrangement for the exchange of prisoners, man for man, and officer for officer, or his equivalent, according to the old cartels, until one or the other party has exhausted the number they now hold. I get a great number of letters daily from friends of prisoners in the South, every one of which I cause to be answered, telling them that this arrangement has been made, and that I suppose exchanges will be made at the rate of three thousand a week, and just as fast as they can deliver prisoners to us, I will receive them and deliver their prisoners to them, and the Saulisbury prisoners will be coming right on. I myself saw Col. HATCH, the Assistant Commissioner of Exchange on the part of the South, and he told me that the Salisbury and Danville prisoners would be coming right on at once. He said that he could bring them on at the rate of of five thousand or six thousand a week.

Q.—There is no impediment in the way?

A.—There is no impediment on our side. I could deliver and receive every one of them, in a very short time, if they will deliver those they hold. We have lost some two weeks lately on account of the ice in the river.

Soon after the reaching of this part of the testimony before the Committee on the Conduct of the War, Lieut.-Gen. GRANT came into the hall, accompanied by several friends. As soon as he was noticed crowds gathered around to such an extent as to interfere with the order of business.

Mr. MALLORY moved that the House take a recess for five minutes to pay their respects to Gen. GRANT.

This was unanimously agreed to, and members generally then thronged around him, and he then came to the area in front of the clerk's desk, escorted by Representative ODELL. Here members were formally introduced to him, the Speaker of the House performing the ceremony.

There were frequent outbursts of applause from the floor and from the galleries, the occupants of the latter anxiously leaning over to get a good look at the honored soldier.

Representative SCHENCK, in order that the Lieutenant-General might be officially introduced to the Representatives of the People, moved that he be invited and escorted to the Speaker's stand. This was unanimously acquiesced in.

Gen. GRANT was escorted by the Speaker to the stand, when the latter said:

GENTLEMEN: I have the honor to introduce to you our heroic defender in the field—the Lieutenant-General of the Armies of the United States—ULYSSES S. GRANT.

This introduction was succeeded by another outburst of applause from the floor and the galleries. Gen. GRANT bowed in acknowledgment of the compliment, and after a slight pause retired from the stand, the audience again applauding as he withdrew.

THE ST. ALBANS RAIDERS.

Fate of the Messengers Dispatched to Richmond to Procure Documents—All Further Delay Refused.

MONTREAL, Friday, Feb. 10.

The case of the St. Albans raiders was taken up again to-day. Prisoners' counsel asked for a further delay, for reasons which were set forth in affidavits, which say that four messengers have been sent to Richmond, viz: DAVIS, who had been arrested in Ohio and sentenced to be hanged as a spy; another left on the 17th, and was in Washington on the 23d; another was captured at Wilmington, but escaped and returned to Canada, and a fourth had been dispatched—Mr. HOUGHTON, an advocate, who went to Washington and endeavored without success to obtain a pass to Richmond. In reply to his letter, Mr. SEWARD wrote him that the Government could hold no communication or correspondence with him, and he expected to leave the country without entering the scene of insurrection, or communicating with the insurgents. He saw the President and the British Chargé d'Affairs without success. He wrote a second letter to Mr. SEWARD, to which no attention was paid. Further delay was refused. The refusal is generally looked upon as deciding the case against the prisoners. The court adjourned until to-morrow.

THE CASE ADJOURNED.

MONTREAL, Saturday, Feb. 11.

The St. Albans case has been adjourned till Monday, on account of the detention of witnesses caused by a collision on the Grand Trunk Railway at Brockville.

The War in the Southwest.

CAIRO, Saturday, Feb. 11.

One hundred and fifty bales of cotton arrived from Memphis to-day, for Louisville.

Gen. LEW WALLACE is here. He will probably act on the Court-martial in the stead of Gen. CARRINGTON, who has been relieved. It is reported the court will adjourn to Paducah. Gen. PAYNE has not yet arrived.

Cotton for New-York.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 11.

The United States gunboat *Massachusetts*, W. H. WEST commanding, from the South Atlantic Squadron, via Charleston, sixty-three hours, has arrived at the navy-yard. She reports that about thirty vessels, laden with cotton, were to have left Port Royal Feb. 8, for New-York, conveyed by men-of-war.

The Overland Telegraph Line.

ST. LOUIS, Saturday, Feb. 11.

Gen. DODGE telegraphs Gen. POPE, from Leavenworth, that he will have the telegraph open to Denver and Salt Lake on Sunday, and is now ready to protect the overland mail through.

From California.

SAN FRANCISCO, Saturday, Feb. 1.

The Eighth Regiment of California Volunteers is full and ready for service.

Arrived, ships *Arrican* and *King Phillip*, from New-York, last evening, and *Fair Wind*, from New-York, to-day.

Financial.

PHILADELPHIA, Saturday, Feb. 11.

JAY COOKE & Co., report the total subscriptions on the seven-thirty loan during the week [illegible]

FROM SHERIDAN'S ARMY.

A Snow-Storm—Attack Upon a Railway Train—Ex-Senator Foote—Capture of a Notorious Character—Medals of Honor—The Labor of Freedmen.

From Our Own Correspondent.
WINCHESTER, Tuesday, Feb. 7, 1865.

The heaviest snow-storm of the season commenced this morning, and continued throughout the day without interruption. As the sun went down the storm ceased, with an average depth of two feet of snow upon the ground. In all probability, railway traveling in this section will be interrupted for several days to come, as well as all military movements.

ATTACK UPON A TRAIN.

At about 12 o'clock last Friday night, a party of guerrillas ran a train of empty coal cars from the track near Duffield Station, without seriously injuring any person. It seems the guerrillas were looking for the night express train, which was some time since taken off, and it is stated was to have been put on again that night. After robbing the men on the train of watches and other valuables, the enemy departed without taking any prisoners. A discharged soldier from one of the Maryland Regiments was present, and recognized and spoke to one of the robbers, who is a native and resident of Maryland. It is believed the whole party reside within our lines, and that their only object was to obtain plunder, without any regard to its being considered a military operation. The fact that they were so well informed as to the intentions of the Railroad Company is but another evidence that there are still a large number of lawless men in our midst who fear neither the civil or military law, and who have extraordinary facilities for ascertaining what is going on.

EX SENATOR FOOTE.

Ex-rebel Senator FOOTE, accompanied by a staff-officer from Gen. SHERIDAN's headquarters, started East on the train from Berlin last evening. For several days past, while awaiting instructions from Washington, Mr. FOOTE remained with Gen. DEVIN, in Lovetsville, at which point he entered our lines, and appeared to be in excellent spirits, for a man of his age. Those acquainted with the Mr. FOOTE of four years ago, will hardly be prepared to see so great a change as has taken place in the man. He is 61 years of age, but to-day appears like a man much older than that. Four years association with traitors is enough to break down the constitution of any man with one spark of conscience.

CAPTURE OF A NOTORIOUS CHARACTER.

Our troops in London have recently relieved the loyal people of that section of one of the most notorious bushwhackers that has ever infested the country; a man so villainous in his disposition, that he shot at and seriously wounded, a few weeks ago, one of his best and staunchest friends, because he loved him so well. This fellow goes by the name of PAYNE—not one of the Warrenton stock, but a son, it is said, of the Culpepper branch of the house bearing that name. It is alleged that PAYNE deserted from the rebel army some months ago, and since that time has been doing a little business upon his own account, occasionally operating with MOSBY, and then again in company with a few choice spirits, such as deserters from both armies and citizen vagabonds from Maryland and the border counties in Virginia. Union men and Secessionists alike have suffered at his hands, and the only friendly word I have heard spoken in regard to him was uttered by a "Union" woman residing in Warrenton, who has been permitted to enter our lines, and is now awaiting a pass to return. She thinks PAYNE an honest soldier; and, for his benefit, as well as her own, I give the statement for just so much as it may be worth.

THE MEDALS OF HONOR.

My attention has been called several times, recently, to parties interested in the medals given non-commissioned officers and privates, by the Government, for distinguished service in the field. The recipients and others assert that these badges are neither creditable to the nation in design or material, nor are they made so as to be durable, being put together in a slop-shop fashion, and hence many of them have been lost from the breasts of the wearers. The intrinsic value of the material in one of these medals does not exceed two cents; and as well may be supposed, once the novelty of the presentation ceremony worn away by lapse of time, the medal ceases to answer the purpose for which it was originally designed. While there is, perhaps, no positive necessity for making medals of honor intrinsically valuable, (and yet they should be so,) some regard should be paid as to design and durability—neither of which requisites are to be found in those now awarded. But the climax of the ridiculous is reached when the brave but modest soldier who has won special honor in the field at the imminent risk of his life, is presented with one of these medals and is then told he must go to some jeweler and have his name and the act for which it was awarded engraved upon it; and at his own expense, of course. Imagine the feelings of a brave, high-minded man under such circumstances!

THE LABOR OF FREEDMEN.

Truly, this must be the long-expected year of jubilee for the negro in Maryland and District of Columbia, if freedom, little work and an abundance of the good things of this life, have anything to do toward indicating that event. Formerly the black race was at the mercy of the white race; now the reverse is the true state of the case; and, if there are any philanthropists left, they can find a fine field of operations among the whites in the section of country above-named. Emancipation in Maryland has, even at this early day, greatly increased the value of lands within her borders, and at the same time created a demand for an increased number of laborers. The demand to-day is for ten able-bodied persons where one can be secured for love or money. But the liberated slaves are enjoying their liberty—as they understand it—in the fullest sense of the word, and have usurped the places of their former masters. As a general thing, they are a worthless, irresponsible class, and the blacks who were formerly free are worse, if anything, than the ex-slaves. Neither class as yet seem to recognize any obligations they may be under to employers, and, therefore, no dependence whatever can be placed upon them. In a word, knowing the whites to be at their mercy, they do just as they please, and ask no favors, but consider they are doing a favor to work at all. The case of one of four slave-owners will illustrate the general condition of things. He, by a little management, and paying large wages, has secured the services of four negroes, to work on his farm up to this time, the present winter. These fellows have a house by themselves, and are furnished with three full meals each day, and are paid liberal wages. On an average, they burn every night half a cord of hard wood, (worth $9 per cord,) belonging to their employers. Nearly every night, one or more chickens are appropriated, as also eggs, milk, vegetables, honey, &c., to an amount fully equal to their wages. When spoken to in regard to these little delinquencies, they laugh in their employer's face. He dares not reprimand them, (and they know it,) because at that they would take umbrage, and leave, to impose upon the next neighbor, (easily to be found,) who is anxious to have work done. It matters little to them whether they work or not, for they have the happy faculty of obtaining whatever their appetites crave, at all times. A similar difficulty is experienced with house servants as field-hands. Thousands of industrious men and women could find ready and permanent employment in Washington and vicinity. Sometimes farm-laborers will obtain, as a condition precedent to working at all, permission to do all of the easiest work, first promising to do the hardest afterward; but it is seldom they can be made to keep their promise. I know of several farmers employing men to cut wood, who, after cutting the pine, refused to touch the hard wood. In many instances, too, they demand full wages for half time; and when complied with, they leave, disgusted with the work. No law can protect the employer at present; the only remedy will be found when the present generation shall have passed away, and a new and more elevated class of laborers come upon the stage. This condition of things is, however, but another evidence of the demoralizing influence of the slave system. There are some marked exceptions, which should be noted in this connection, where colored men are fully alive to the responsibilities of their position, and make industrious citizens. These men, wherever they are to be found, not only command the respect of the whites, but are encouraged in various ways to continue in their course. A strenuous effort is being made to educate the rising generation, and they will doubtless rise rapidly in the scale of civilization; for the young are apt, and tractable, and eager to learn. But until the blacks are made to understand what their real interests are, they will, as a class, prove a burden to any community.

E. A. PAUL.

LATER FROM MEXICO.

News From Mexico—Juarez in Chihuahua or Sonora—The Ultra Party in the Field—News from Matamoras—Reported New Rebellion in Mexico—Arrival of U. S. Steamers.

From Our Own Correspondent.
HAVANA, Saturday, Feb. 4, 1865.

The French mail-steamer *Tampico*, which arrived at Santiago de Cuba from Vera Cruz on the 23d, brings news from Mexico up to the 16th.

According to a newspaper published at Tepic, JUAREZ was still in Chihuahua exercising the functions of President, whilst PATONI was reorganizing his army. Another account, however, published by a paper of the same place, states that JUAREZ had taken refuge in Sonora, and had given directions to raise new troops, establishing his headquarters at Aristi.

The Republican force at Oajaca, according to various accounts, is estimated at from 5,000 to 7,000 men.

The Imperial Government has received bad news from Jalisco. The intelligence that Zapotlan had been occupied by ROJAS' forces turns out to be true, while another Republican chief, GUTIERREZ, after having stopped at Ahualulco, had continued his march, having set fire to the town of Atenquillo, the church of which was destroyed, and hanging four drovers, but the cause is not given. ROJAS' forces did not remain any time at Zapotlan, but continued their march, passing successively through Sayula, Teocutatlan, Atoyae and other places. The neighborhood of Mazatlan continued infested by guerrillas. A third party, appears, however, to have taken up arms in Mexico, and from the rallying cry they have assumed, namely, "Religion and *Fueros*," it would appear to be composed of the ultra church party, who are evidently not well pleased with MAXIMILIAN's last letter to his Secretary of State, ESCUDERO.

The Mexican papers received here do not give many particulars upon the subject. We only know that the rising was headed by Señor VALDES, but the most curious part of the affair was the conduct of the loyal Gen. VICARIO, who is said to have joined him. His sudden disappearance from the capital, where no cause could be assigned for his departure, had been the subject of general surprise.

The following is the general account given in Mexico City, and may be or not true: After the battle at Chilapa, VICARIO came to the capital, when the Government gave him a command at Matamoras. The day before his departure he went to the office of the Secretary at War to request a months' pay in advance, which was given him, and on the following day it was known that he had *vamoosed*.

The general opinion in the Capital was, that VICARIO had gone by cross-country roads to the West of Toluca, to join VALDES, who, as mentioned above, had raised the standard of "Religion and *fueros*."

According to the *Espiritu Publico*, a squadron of African chasseurs had arrived at the capital from Toluca.

On the 1st ult. the Third Regiment of Zouaves arrived at Tehuacan, a section of mountain artillery having arrived on the preceding day. These troops were to continue to march to Oajaca, passing through Teotitlan del Camino, which was held by FIGUEROA with his guerrillas.

On the evening of the same day, the 1st, the news was brought to Tehuacan by a messenger from Coxcatlan, that the latter place had been attacked since the morning by a republican force of infantry and cavalry, being defended by the French troops, a few country people, and a small force of the civil guard, the whole not exceeding 70 men.

The Third Zouaves immediately left with a half battery and made a hurried march to Coxcatlan, leaving one company in Tehuacan. This assistance would not be able to reach Coxcatlan before night, and the result was unknown.

The newspaper called the *Illustrador del Pueblo* says that the work of reform must of necessity go on. The same paper states that Gen. MARTINEZ had been appointed by the Government Inspector-General of the rural guard.

In accordance with the decree instituting the Council of State, the Imperial Government has appointed auditors the *licenciados* Don Luis Mendez, Don Joaquin Degollado, Don José Maria Iturbide and Don José Maria Rodriguez Villanueva; Engineers, Don José Maria Duran, Don Santiago Mendez and Don Juan Barquera; and Merchant, Don Antonio Vertiz.

The Bishop of Tamaulipas, who was lying sick at the capital, had been visited by the Emperor.

A newspaper of the capital says that the Secretary of the English Legation had notified the Secretary of Foreign Affairs of the appointment of Hon. Mr. CAMPBELL as Envoy Extraordinary to the Mexican Imperial Government.

According to the *Gaceta* of Monterey, of the 18th, the public tranquility in the district of Rio Grande of Coahuila, had been again disturbed by its ancient military commander, appointed by President JUAREZ, GREGORIO GALINDA. It appears, according to the above imperial paper, that he had given in his adhesion to the new Government, but revolted on the 9th; his object having been, it is said, to seize the sum of $30,000 which had been collected at the Custom-house of Piedras Negras.

Gen. LOPEZ of the Imperialist party with the consent of Gen. OLVERA, who at the time had just arrived at Monterey, and of the Imperial Prefect of the department, had left with the brigade under his command and the corps of reserves of New Leon who were in the district of Villaldama to reëstablish order on the frontier of Coahuila and appoint the necessary garrisons to guard it.

On the 22d, Gen. OLVERA arrived at Matamoras with the troops under his command to relieve Gen. LOPEZ, who left with his brigade to undertake the campaign to the south of Tamaulipas against the Republicans commanded by CARVAJAL and MENDEZ.

On the 17th, says the same authority, CARVAJAL had only 100 men scattered between the Cerro of Malinche, Boca del Alamo and Rancho de la Florida. MENDEZ was, at the above-named period, at Alamitos, but on the 21st it was known for certain that he was flying in the direction of Huasteca.

It is likewise stated, upon the same authority, that CARVAJAL was on the point of crossing the Rio Grande to get away from the troops that had left Matamoras in pursuit of him.

The Republican Commander, CANALES, had gone into Texas with his brother and a few of his friends. He was said to be five or six miles from Brownsville, but did not dare to go into the city.

CORTINA was on the 10th at Ciudad Guerrero, and was to leave on the following day for New-Laredo. CANALES, after his defeat by CORTINA, sought refuge at the last-named place with his brother and five others, remaining there until he crossed in Texas, at Resman. The military commander of Resman had placed at CORTINA's disposal the arms of CANALES' followers, which had been delivered up to him when they sought refuge there, after their defeat.

On the 15th, the management of the Custom-house at Matamoras was given over to Don MANUEL CASTAÑARES, appointed to that post by the Emperor, by its late incumbent, Don FERNANDO CUERVO. Señor CUERVO, during his brief occupancy of the place, collected in specie $120,365 33, besides paying out $29,000 for the expenses of MEJIA's division, clothing Gen. LOPEZ's brigade, purchasing horses and satisfying municipal taxes.

There had also arrived at the same place (Matamoras) Mr. GERVESON, appointed by the Emperor Inspector-General of the various branches of the revenue, with full powers to settle all matters pertaining to it.

Another fire had taken place in TYLER's cotton press at Matamoras, by which 400 bales had been burned, valued at $100,000.

The individuals engaged in the late conspiracy, which was discovered, are being tried by court-martial, but in conformity with the law.

Col. LARRUMBIDE, of the Imperialist forces, had received orders to occupy Ciudad Victoria, and on the 17th a column, composed of cavalry, infantry and artillery, left Matamoras to act against MENDEZ and his companions, in conjunction with Col. LARRUMBIDE's forces and those of Gen. LOPEZ, which latter would effect a flank movement in the direction of the hills of Tamaulipas.

The *Barcelona* steamer arrived last night, bringing news from Mexico City to the 19th, and from Vera Cruz to the 22d.

Up to the 3d of last month, military operations had not begun against Oajaca, the Imperial forces remaining in quarters at Etta. Several reconnoissances, however, had been made. In Oajaca, the republicans had collected a large amount of provisions and materials of war, Gen. DIAZ's forces, amounting to 5,000 infantry, 450 dragoons, and 300 artillerymen, with whom he intended to make a desperate resistance.

The *Comercio*, of Vera Cruz, of the 21st inst., says: "We have received no further news of the expedition against Chihuahua, and although we are told from Tepic that JUAREZ is in Sonora, it is not certain. The pacification of the last-named State had been delayed by the defeat and execution of Don FRANCISCO VEGA, in the town of Fuerte, by PATONI."

With respect to the other Northern States, called by the Imperialists departments, and organized as such under the Imperial régime, the papers of that party say that there were guerrillas to the north of Durango, who made a descent on the mineral region of Indé, killing the sub-Prefect and four or five other persons.

In Sinaloa, the Republican General CORONA made an attack against Mazatlan on the 11th of December, and according to the Imperialist accounts, he was repulsed without the slightest difficulty, after a short fight.

MARQUEZ's division, commanded by Gen. ORONOZ, is said upon the same authority to have defeated the Republican leaders ROJAS, GARCIA, and HERRERA, at Colima. The Republican force being estimated by their opponents at 4,000 men.

The guerrillas are being pursued by the Imperial forces in Queretaro and Michoacan, but the place most infested by them is about Toluca, at which the Imperialist organs express surprise on account of its being so near the headquarters of the Government forces. The Republicans under ROMERO made an attack on Toluca on the 17th, but were repulsed.

Gen. LOPEZ is said to have defeated GALINDO at Pudrus Negrus. The battle took place at a spot called Palo Blanco de San Diego, the Republicans having 40 killed and several wounded, as well as abandoning two pieces of artillery in their flight.

A report which had been in circulation here in Havana, before the arrival of the *Barcelona*, that there had been a general rising in Mexico against the Imperial Government, appears by the news received by that steamer to have some foundation to rest upon, for we are told that a report was in circulation in Vera Cruz that an insurrection had taken place in the capital, but that it was afterward denied in the most positive manner. It is singular that a similar report should be in circulation at the same time in two cities so distant from each other. The Havana report was founded upon private letters received from Mexico by the French mail steamer *Tampico*, which arrived, as mentioned at the commencement of this letter, at Santiago de Cuba, on the 23d of last month.

There arrived at Vera Cruz on the 14th 355 more of the Belgian legion, among whom were 48 superior officers and 1,125 soldiers of the Austrian legion.

The Emperor MAXIMILIAN was said to be busily engaged in organizing the various branches of the government.

Acapulco has been abandoned by its French garrison, and many of its inhabitants had left for San Francisco, San Blas, and Mazatlan. The French force, which consisted of African *chasseurs*, had gone to Mazatlan in the French war vessels *Pallas* and *Victoria*.

A coal mine had been discovered near Monterey, and measures were being taken to work it.

The Matamoras paper called the *Monitor de la Frontua* says that some battles had taken place between the Federal forces encamped at Brazos de Santiago and the Confederate forces at Brownsville. The *Monitor* gives the victory to the Confederates, and says that the Federals were obliged to retreat, with the loss of some droves of cattle that they were attempting to take to the island where they are closely shut up.

The *Tampico* has taken to Europe 4,000,000 of francs, and had as passengers 214 French soldiers on their return home.

A French transport steamer, the *Entreprenante*, on her way to France from Vera Cruz with troops, ran aground on one of the keys on the coast of Cuba, in the direction of Bahia Honda. The accident occurred at midnight on the 24th of last month, and information of the circumstance having been immediately sent to this city, the French war steamer *Darien*, which was lying in the harbor, steamed out to the assistance of her sister vessel. The efforts employed were fortunately successful, and the *Entreprenante* arrived here on Sunday last in tow of the *Darien*.

On the same day—Sunday—two United States steamers—the *Proteus*, Commander SHUFELDT, and the *Inca*, Commander ROGERS—arrived from Key West.

One of those accidents, unfortunately very common on the sugar estates of Cuba, a boiler explosion, occurred on the 26th ult. near Sagua, by which four individuals were killed, three white and one colored, and twenty-three injured more or less, including the administrador, machinist, overseer, sugar master, carpenter, cook—all white persons—and seventeen negro slaves, of whom some are not expected to survive. The cause assigned is the bad quality of the iron and the boiler being old—more likely the latter, for an extraordinary degree of avarice is often manifested by owners in using old boilers that are liable every minute to explode from their worn-out condition.

LARA.

AFFAIRS IN THE WEST.

The Black Laws—Miscellaneous.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
CHICAGO, Sunday, Feb. 5, 1865.

The telegraph will have informed you, ere this, of the action of our Legislature in repealing the "Black Laws," which have so long disgraced the statute books of our State. The final action was taken in the House on Saturday, and the repealing bill passed by a most decisive majority. The Democrats, of course, voted against it, as they had a few days previously against the ratification of the slavery abolishing amendment to the Constitution. They have, at least, the virtue of a faithful adherence to slavery in all its vicissitudes. They clung to it while it was in the heighth of its power, and they cling to it now as it descends to its grave, and even consent to go down with it into the political Hades. Our Democracy is even behind the people of the Slave States, and stubbornly refuse to submit to an inexorable fate, which has broken their idol and hurled it from its pedestal of power.

The "Horse Railway Bill," which has created so much excitement here, has been vetoed by the Governor. Petitions to this effect were sent down after the passage of the bill, signed by over 10,000 citizens of Chicago, backed by a large and influential delegation. The veto, therefore, gives great satisfaction to all but the corporators.

The Union members of our Legislature have decided not to redistrict the State into fourteen Congressional districts. The bills brought forward were such outrageous gerrymanders, that it was found impracticable to reconcile conflicting interests. Some of the proposed districts were over two hundred miles in length, and, consequently, of very narrow breadth. The result last Fall gave us eleven of the fourteen members, and we are more likely to lose than gain from any reorganization of the districts.

The question of the removal of the State Capital continues to excite considerable interest. I am still of the opinion that the location will remain unchanged. Chicago has made liberal offers, if it is concluded to remove; but is not anxious for it. In fact, I think our members will vote against the measure.

MILITARY.

Recruiting proceeds but slowly in this city, and throughout the State, judging from what I hear. But little extra effort is being made to fill our quota, and a draft now seems inevitable. The quota of the State is unexpectedly large, being over one-ninth of the whole number called for; so large, and following so soon the other call, that our citizens appear somewhat discouraged in attempting to answer the demand by enlistments. I notice, however, that bills are being passed by the Legislature quite rapidly, authorizing quite a number of counties to levy a war tax.

At Camp Fry, in this city, only 250 men have been received towards making up the ten new regiments authorized to be raised in this State. As the time is limited to the 15th, the show will be rather a slim one.

All is quiet at Camp Douglas. The prisoners are in good health, and behave as well as could be expected. There have been no recent serious attempts to escape. Since the first of January, about 175 have been released by order of the President, on taking the oath. Most of these are vagaobndizing around the city, as much rebels as ever, and not at all backward in expressing their sympathies.

We are having quite a rush of the lecturing celebrities in our town just now. EMERSON has been delivering four lectures, and so has GOUGH, during the past week. The latter, I learn, has about 1,200 lectures preëngaged, which will take him something like eight years to deliver, occupying only the usual lecture season. This week we are to have Dr. ELDER, of Pennsylvania, who is to discourse upon "Political Economy in its relations to Taxation," and kindred subjects. He is to deliver four free lectures under the auspices of the Board of Trade, Mercantile Association, Stock Exchange, and Young Men's Association. They are made free, that all tax-payers may have the benefit of his exposition of the subject.

The arrangements for the great Sanitary Fair are progressing satisfactorily. Contributions on a liberal scale have already been received. The Sanitary Commission has been injured somewhat by the unjustifiable attacks which its Universalist partisans here have made upon the Christian Commission.

The shooting of young BURROUGHS, at Washington, has created a good deal of feeling here. He was widely known and universally respected, and all the facts in the unfortunate case, so far as they are known, are decidedly in his favor. I have known him ever since he has been in the West, and have never heard aught against his character as a Christian gentleman. There is some mystery about the matter, and there are grave suspicions, that the girl, HARRIS, was but an instrument in the hands of parties in Burlington with whom the deceased had an important litigated difficulty pending.

BUSINESS.

The weather is delightful; but general business is quiet. Grain speculation goes forward moderately, and our "Stock Exchange" having got into operation, divides the gambling business with the Board of Trade Rooms. Men meet each other twice a day, and go through the farce of selling gold backwards and forwards to each other, with the hope, I suppose, of "roping" in some unfortunate who has not yet seen the elephant. However, it is better for the community that they gamble in gold than in breadstuffs; but if they would resort to cards and dice it would be still more innocent, though, perhaps, not quite as respectable.

The papers have failed to get up much of an oil excitement here, although the power of puffing has been pretty well tried. Our local oil company is still boring away, confident of developing the oleaginous fluid in paying quantities.

LETTER FROM EDWARD LABOULAYE.—The President of Harvard College recently received a letter, of which the following is a translation, from M. LABOULAYE, the distinguished friend of America, acknowledging the receipt of the diploma of Doctor of Laws, conferred upon him at the last commencement:

SIR: I have received the diploma of Doctor of Laws with which the University at Cambridge has honored me, and your kind letter which accompanies it. I cannot tell you, Sir, how much I am touched by this distinction and the sentiments with which it is attended. By defending in France that which you so justly name "the cause of truth and of justice," I have only performed my duty, and am too highly recompensed by the proofs of esteem and affection which I receive every day from America.

Be pleased, Sir, to be my interpreter with your illustrious associates, and to bear witness to them of my gratitude. To them I owe it that I am no longer a stranger in America; this will be for me a new reason for defending the cause of a country which is for me a country of adoption.

I am, with respect and gratitude, your very obedient servant,
EDWARD LABOULAYE.

From a recent letter addressed by M. LABOULAYE to another friend in Massachusetts, the Boston *Advertiser* makes the following extract:

"We follow here in France, with lively curiosity, events in America. The reëlection of Mr. LINCOLN has made a profound impression, and the fortunate march of SHERMAN begins to convince even the most incredulous that the North will conquer.

When I began to defend the cause of the North, I was looked upon as a dreamer. French journals and even statesmen are accustomed to take their opinions from the *Times*. Now they begin to tell me that I was right, and public opinion is turning insensibly to the good cause, for the reason that it promises to be the strongest. Let Congress abolish slavery, and I do not doubt that in a short time public sentiment in France and on the continent will be entirely on your side."

FROM MISSOURI.

The Question of Negro Suffrage—Stringent Military Measures—Guerrilla Warfare—Land Speculators—Slaves Run off to Texas.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.
ST. LOUIS, Tuesday, Jan. 31, 1865.

Slavery having been effectually disposed of in this State, the sequential subject of suffrage is taken up by the popular mind. I alluded to this in my last, and endeavored to show that suffrage should follow freedom. The best minds in the country favor it, look for it as a natural consequence, and direct the people at large to prepare for it. Intelligence is to be the standard of the elective franchise, and it shall apply to white as well as black. One would naturally expect that those who wrought for the abolition of slavery on the broad grounds of justice and humanity would also favor the above idea, but the friends of progress will learn with astonishment that the majority of those who directly brought about emancipation in Missouri, are endeavoring to form a new party to prevent the freed blacks obtaining any substantial benefits outside of mere freedom from their masters. It is the manifest intention of the self-styled Radicals to coalesce with the radical Conservatives in order to defeat the Radicals, which embrace the entire German population, in securing for the State that genuine republicanism that makes every man in the republic an integral part of it. They hope to, and no doubt will, be seconded when the issue comes, by the conservative Conservatves; and thus, after giving to the nation, in a handsome majority for the Union President, undoubted evidence of progress, the self styled Radicals forsake the men who helped them to do so, and now seek a fusion with the remaining elements of rebellion and revolution. This is done because of prejudice against color, because it is really popular to hold the negro down, and because the monied influences are against the individuality of man, no matter what his color, creed, or condition.

The men who are now frightened from the performance of a Christian duty by the bugbear of "negro equality," deserve no voice in the councils of the nation. The idea of the domination of the freed slaves is absurd in the extreme, and except it apply to the districts in the South laid waste by the rebellion of the inhabitants, in which case such domination is probably the best thing for the nation, the idea excites only laughter; yet it is a solemn fact, that it exercises a great and perhaps controlling influence in the entire West, and may keep back the social, moral and political development of millions of human beings, whose patience and amiability under the direst oppression are the best claims upon Christian consideration, and the best evidences of their susceptibility of the greatest improvement and advancement in the scale of humanity.

STRINGENT MILITARY MEASURES.

Brig.-Gen. SANBORN, in command of the Southwestern District, with headquarters at Springfield, Mo., has issued an order banishing from the State about one hundred families of known enemies of the Government. The order sets forth that these people have sheltered, fed and maintained bushwhackers; that some of their fathers, sons and brothers are bushwhackers, who have robbed, plundered and burned the property of peaceable and law-abiding Union citizens; that they took part in the raid of PRICE and helped to kill, for the purpose of exterminating hundreds of Union men. Gen. SANBORN says that it becomes necessary to the peace, welfare and prosperity of the State to banish those people, and he is right. He is a man of just and noble principles, and has not taken this seemingly harsh step without deliberation and a proper sense of all the consequences. It is useless to repeat the oft-told horrors of the guerrilla warfare in this State, and especially in his district, bordering on Arkansas, but it is necessary to remind the reader of the fact that except such precautionary measures are adopted *now*, next Spring will open with a repetition, on a more extended scale, of the guerrilla murders, plunderings and incendiaries of last year. The prospect of the speedy crushing out of the rebellion will not affect guerrilla warfare a particle. It is carried on by bloody and lawless bands, whose love for plunder first led them to make a plea of assisting the Southern arms, but whose real action will not be controlled by any circumstance in favor of or mitigating against them. All along the line of the North Missouri Railroad there is now operating an organized band of robbers who call themselves "Greenbacks," whose prime object it is to rob way farers of money, but who kill all Union men they fall in with. They are bushwhackers, were with PRICE, but are now afraid to return to their homes for fear of the certain vengeance ready to fall the moment they show themselves wherever they are known. These outlaws have families in the interior of the country, and they maintain them with their plunder, often stained with blood, but just as soon as they find that their families are banished, and that the military are on their track, they will either leave the State or immediately abandon their lawless course.

In this connection it is interesting to observe that the purchase of land is attracting to the State shoals of speculators. Bargains such as would excite the cupidity of a miser are had from people desirous to leave the State and follow slavery, or from those compelled to leave it on account of their identification with the enemies of the Government. Hereafter, doubtless, interesting legal questions will arise, touching the legitimacy of titles conveyed under these circumstances, for it may turn out, that while the law did not interfere with the transfer of such property, it may declare by and bye that it belongs to the Government through confiscation on account of the rebellion of its former owners. Much property is in fact gotten rid of by self-conscious rebels, and if the Government should eventually decide not to confiscate, one great good will have been done through the fear that it would.

Speaking of property, reminds me that there have been hundreds of the best class of slaves "run off" to Texas, in anticipation of emancipation. Almost daily the military authorities are called upon to make master This or mistress That, tell where Susey or Pompey, or Mary Jane, or Sam has been sent to. It is discovered that many young colored people are now being hurried away into Kentucky, preparatory to taking them still further from the reach of freedom, or perhaps to sell them there for as much more as they would bring over the compensation to loyal owners—three hundred dollars per capita. The military cannot, of course, do much in these cases, but action has already been taken in some of the more aggravating, which may excercise a salutary influence, and in part correct this outrage upon justice and humanity.

FROM KENTUCKY.

Sluggishness About the Draft—Pitiful Cries About Guerrillas—Burbridge Determined to Exterminate them—Kentucky's Rank in the Internal Revenue Report.

LOUISVILLE, Monday, Feb. 6, 1865.

Under the call of Dec. 19, this county's quota is over 1,800, most of which falls upon this city, taking perhaps one out of every four able-bodied; and yet this city is so far entitled to credit for just seven, while across the river they are volunteering thirty per day. What sluggishness or indifference! We claim that the guerrillaized condition of our State should exempt us from the draft; yet we do nothing, even for our State!

Pitiful cries constantly assail us from true, tried and unflinching Union Kentuckians. They uniformly say, "Kentucky will soon lose all her good Union men, who will be forced to abandon the State to these guerrilla bands, unless the United States or State authorities adopt some means for our protection." Gen. BURBRIDGE announces his determination to post a sufficient force in every exposed county to systematically hunt down and exterminate guerrilla bands. And Gov. BRAMLETTE declares that he will take the responsibility of arming and paying all organizations of discharged Kentucky veterans for the defence of themselves, their homes and their State against "those accursed murderers." It is to be hoped these distinguished gentlemen will henceforth work together.

I look for no substantial service to the State from the Lieutenant-Governor; he is so vindictive against Gen. BURBRIDGE and Lincolnites generally in and out of Kentucky.

Despite all backsets, you see that in Commissioner LEWIS' Internal Revenue Report, Kentucky ranks sixth, both in last year's amount returned and in the total to June 30, 1864; and holds the same relative position in the amount received from manufactures and productions.

I hope Congress will grant us the proposed bridges across the Ohio at this and other points. They will vastly accommodate the Government and the people at large, as well as the States immediately concerned.

PONTIAC.

Kentucky and Slavery.

PATRIOTIC LETTER FROM MAJ.-GEN. T. J. WOOD.

Maj.-Gen. T. J. WOOD has written an eloquent letter urging the abolition of slavery in Kentucky. He says:

Seeing that slavery, in the hands of wicked and designing men, has been used as the all-powerful influence to produce a rebellion which has brought war and havoc and ruin on the land, to the great injury, yea, almost destruction of all interests, slavery included, will Kentucky longer cling to it? Will she longer cling to an institution whose very existence jeopardizes all her other interests, and may be used for their destruction? I sincerely pray not. How small is the value of slavery compared with her other vast and varied interests. It is but as a drop of water in the ocean, a grain of sand on the sea-shore.

* * *Ipso facto*, the existence of war, at all protracted, will destroy the life of slavery. Who, for a moment, will question the truth of these propositions, who is conversant with the present status of slavery in Tennessee, the district around New-Orleans, and other portions of country exempted from the operations of the President's Proclamation of Emancipation, but which have felt the disorganizing influence of war. Neither can it be doubted that our arms will reach, sooner or later, every foot of the insurrectionary territory. The last, grand successful campaign of the brilliant and comprehensive SHERMAN, fully sustains this statement. Had one predicted, a year ago, that one of our armies, 60,000 strong, would march from Atlanta to Savannah, he would have been esteemed insane. Now, it is a verity. To the destructive influence of actual war may be added, with reference to much the larger part, as well in regard to the number of slaves as in territorial extent, of the slavery interest in the United States, the President's proclamation declaring the emancipation of all held in involuntary servitude within certain defined limits. And let none suppose the loyal people of the United States will ever consent to a revocation of that famous edict.

Wise in discerning the prognostics of the times, the States of Maryland and Missouri have taken steps to free themselves of domestic slavery. A large party in Tennessee are moving in the same direction. Since the commencement of the rebellion, the State of West Virginia, formed out of the slave territory, has been admitted into the Union. Throwing out of consideration the State of Delaware, in which involuntary servitude has only a nominal existence, it were scarcely an exaggeration to say, it is only in the State of Kentucky that slavery has a real and legal existence. And, in Kentucky, with all the protection afforded to it by the Constitution of the United States, by her own fundamental and statutory laws, and by the forbearance which her devoted loyalty has called forth, the institution of slavery has fallen into a decadence which, I am sure, will, in a few years, consign it to the grave—never more to be resurrected. Such being the case, would it not be the part of wisdom to provide, in advance, for an inevitable result? Why cling with so much pertinacity to an institution on which death has already stamped his signet? With involuntary servitude so rapidly disappearing from all the rest of the area which it once stained, to attempt to preserve it in Kentucky would not be more efficacious than the effort of galvanizing a real and actual life into a corpse. The rebel leaders, though they professedly invoked war for the protection of slavery, are preparing, evidently, for its extinction. Their so-called President has recommended the use of negro soldiers. Their General-in-Chief has lately, in an official communication, addressed to Mr. MILES, the Chairman of their House Committee of Military Affairs, recommended their employment. I doubt not it will be done. And when it is done, the inevitable consequence will be the extinction of slavery. Does Kentucky propose to retain this blight on her escutcheon, when it has forever disappeared from every other part of our noble domain? Heaven forbid it? Rather by just and wise legislation, and by the necessary change in her organic law, let Kentucky hasten the death of involuntary servitude throughout all her borders, and provide for it a decent and Christian burial. These steps once taken, all cause for embitterment between her authorities and citizens and the Federal authorities would be immediately removed, and all the moral and material force of the State would be availed, with greatly increased efficacy, for the suppression of the rebellion, and the restoration of the Union. Freed from slavery, the noble old Commonwealth would enter, with renewed energy, on a higher, grander career of improvement, prosperity and civilization, than she has yet known.

I have a right to speak for the United States, and especially for the glorious Union, for I have devoted a score of the best years of my life in arduous, active military service in their behalf. I claim the privilege of addressing the people of Kentucky on a subject of such vital importance to them, for I am a native of that State, and, politically, have never acquired any other home. I cherish the warmest attachment for my native State. I love the people for their many noble qualities and great virtues. I honor and revere the fond memories which cluster around her past. For my services, too, I claim the privilege of addressing her people. Within the last six weeks, with my brethren in arms, I have stood between her and the exultant and ruthless foe, whose proud vaunt it was that he would invade her, lay waste her fair fields, overthrow her Government, State and National, and plant the hated banner of the rebellion on the banks of the beautiful Ohio.

Filling up Old Regiments with New Men.

NEW-YORK CITY, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1865.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Through the medium of your paper I see that the question of new or old regiments is agitated. In your edition of the 24th inst. is a very sensible editorial, advocating the policy of incorporating all new recruits and drafted men into old regiments. It is the only fair and efficient mode of proceeding. If the views of an officer of three years' field service will be acceptable to you, and of any benefit in this much needed reform, I gladly give my evidence in favor of filling up old regiments and forming no more new ones. We have skeletons enough of old regiments now in the field to swallow up all the new men that will be obtained. During the last year of my service, I was particularly well situated for observing the evil results of new regiments, while old ones were kept below the minimum number. As I was Captain and Acting Assistant Inspector-General upon the staff of one of our ablest and best fighting Generals, one who got the utmost possible service out of his men, Major-Gen. A. J. SMITH, and while with him my business was to investigate the *internal workings* of the different organizations, and I have often wished to have this matter brought before the proper authorities. New regiments are not only much more expensive to the Government, but the same number of men, systematically distributed among old regiments, will *aid* the Government to a much greater degree, and by sending platoons of thirty and forty men to the front as fast as collected, the Government will be receiving the benefit of their services months earlier than if waiting in camp to fill up a regiment. New regiments make commissioned officers of men who have been for the past three or four years idle at home, hovering about some political superior, and at the same time keep men who have been hard at work in the field for that length of time, from receiving their well-deserved promotions. In many instances I have known officers to receive commissions to higher rank, and non-commissioned officers to receive commissions from the Governors of their respective States, but were not entitled to be mustered in because there were not men enough in their organizations; and in would come new regiments with newly-fledged officers who were not *half the soldiers* that the privates of the old regiments were. It is not doing justice to old soldiers, and then new soldiers will not fight by themselves, so well as if supported by veterans. The question has many bearings which, if I thought you would have time to note, I would refer to. The evils arising from putting new regiments into the field at this time, cannot be fully understood by those who have not lived in the army, but I hope that our worthy Governor will forward the quota of this State to the front by detachments, to fill up old regiments, and give support and countenance to those who can teach them their duties.

W. S. B.

Obituary.

LIEUT. EDWARD K. WIGHTMAN.

Lieut. E. K. WIGHTMAN, whose death has already been announced in our columns, was the son of STILLMAN K. WIGHTMAN, Esq., counselor-at-law, of this city. He received a liberal education, and graduated from the Free Academy in 1854. As he was eminently fitted for literary pursuits, he soon became a contributor to some of the city newspapers, and was specially employed in the superintendence of the *Shoe and Leather Reporter*. A very important statistical article, prepared by him for that paper some months since, was highly appreciated and used by the Home Department of the United States Government, and was republished in Great Britain, Germany and France.

His character was distinguished by warm affection, strict integrity, sound judgment and unspotted morality. His disposition was conciliating, but characterized by an indomitable will. He possessed a powerful physical constitution, which never yielded to discouragements in the accomplishment of his fixed purposes. When the Ninth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, (Hawkins' Zouaves,) was reinforced a year after entering active service, Mr. WIGHTMAN's sense of duty to his country induced him, despite of advantageous business offers and the argument of friends, to offer himself as a recruit. He declined the proffer of a Captaincy from conscientious convictions of a lack of proper military education, and shouldered his musket as a private soldier. He fought in the battles of Fredericksburgh under Gen. BURNSIDE, in the advance upon Richmond under Gen. BUTLER, twice at Petersburgh, at Chapin's Farm, and some ten or twelve other places, in all of which he distinguished himself for undaunted courage and skill, and experienced several hair-breadth escapes. Once he was struck on his belt-plate by a spent ball, and once was hit by a fragment of a shell.

Twice while in the service he was offered a commission, which, for special reasons, he declined. On the return of the original Ninth Regiment, he, with all the recruits that accompanied him, was transferred to the Third New-York Volunteers, in which he was promoted step by step till he reached the position of Sergeant-Major, and was often intrusted with responsible duties usually discharged by much higher grades of officers. A Lieutenant's commission was made out for him, and forwarded to Fortress Monroe; but it did not reach that place till his regiment had sailed the second time for Fort Fisher. In the assault upon that fort, while gallantly leading the men to the charge, he fell mortally wounded by a minié ball.

OUR NEW-ORLEANS CORRESPONDENCE.

The New Order for the Plantations—The Suspension of Gen. Banks' Labor System—The Effect Produced by the Change—Prospects for the Freedmen.

NEW-ORLEANS, Monday, Jan. 30, 1865.

Hon. W. P. MELLEN and Gen. ORME, both agents of the Treasury Department, are here to institute new regulations for the working of the plantations. They have been very busy during the week, and have been closeted with Gens. CANBY, HURLBUT, and Admiral LEE, together with Hon. Mr. FLANDERS, the special agent of the Treasury in this city, and Rev. Mr. CONWAY, Superintendent of the Freedmen for the Department of the Gulf.

Gen. BANKS' labor system will be brought to a close to-morrow night. Judging by results, and measured by the fact that by the wise provisions of that system, by which not more than one per cent. of the Freedmen employed under it will escape having paid full wages for all their work, it is a difficult thing to comprehend how it is possible to expect like results for twenty years to come. Not only will nearly all the Freedmen be paid in full, but the system comes to a close with nearly ten thousand freed children—the sons and daughters of persons freed from slavery so well advanced in learning that they can read the New Testament. It is in this fact that Gen. BANKS' administration in this department will be found to have left results that will live forever. Civilization was guarded by him, and in laying the foundation of popular education, he did more to destroy slavery and the slave oligarchy than could be done by bayonets. Yesterday, we visited a vast Sunday-School, under the superintendence of Chaplain T. W. CONWAY, Superintendent of Freedmen. The school is in an old medical college in this city. There were about eight hundred children present. Every one had a New Testament, and was reading out of it to the teachers. The singing was as fine as any I ever heard. The school is a wonder among the people of this far South. The children are mostly freed from slavery, and are as mixed in color as you can well imagine. Some are perfectly white, with light hair and blue eyes. Others are as black as any in the world, but the white and black were slaves, and both alike were studying the Book in which liberty is proclaimed to all.

There are seven or eight schools for freed children in this city, and they are in a most flourishing condition. There is no question in the world but that Gen. BANKS comprehended, in the true light, the real way to build up this broken and shattered part of our Union. There are ten thousand black children, who now read out of books placed in their hands by a wise stroke of statesmanship from the pen of Gen. BANKS.

There are those who condemned him, but who, since they have time to see the fruits of his policy, are the loudest in his praise, especially in his treatment of the freedmen.

Considering that all the cotton crop was swept away as by a breath of vengeance, it is astonishing that, by the force of provisions in Gen. BANKS' system, no employers are able to escape payment of wages.

The crops are held, or if they escape, the Superintendent is authorized to hold the merchant responsible. The conclusion of the year demonstrates, beyond a doubt, the wisdom and benefit of that system above any yet adopted in the South.

But this system ends to-morrow night, and it expires without a single officer appointed by the Treasury Department to execute the Treasury system. The Agents of the Treasury inform the planters that even the Treasury system is not complete, and that they must go back to Washington to revise it and have it approved by the Secretary. This will take two months, and who can comprehend the danger to most serious interests, in consequence of the loss of such a length of time?

Petroleum Titles.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

My attention was this morning called to the following in your paper of to-day:

"May we ask, through your columns, the New-York, Philadelphia and Baltimore Consolidated Petroleum and Mining Company, which purports to be organized under the laws of the State of New-York, to inform some of your readers, who seek substantial investments, how it has disposed of that portion of a Pennsylvania statute which reads: 'No corporation, other than such as shall have been organized under the laws of this State, nor shall any Foreign Government, Potentate or Power, hereafter acquire and hold any real estate within this Commonwealth, directly in the corporate name, or by or through any trustee or other device whatever, unless specially authorized to hold such property by the laws of this Commonwealth.' (*Pardon's Digest*, page 1,1[illegible], sec. 4.) TIONEOTA.
BUFFALO, Feb. 2."

Though not connected with the company named, and having no knowledge of its existence until I read the above query, inasmuch as large amounts are invested in petroleum companies organized under the laws of this State providing for the organization of associations for manufacturing and mining purposes, I deem it proper to reply to "Tioneota," and to advise him not to limit his examination of statutes to a "digest" of the laws of any State.

To relieve the anxiety of any persons who have invested in companies organized in the State of New-York to "mine" in Pennsylvania for petroleum coal or other substances, I inform them that on the 22d of July, 1863, the Legislature of Pennsylvania passed an act in due form, approved by Gov. CURTIN, which contains the following section:

"That any corporation, association or company not incorporated under the laws of this State, may acquire, hold and convey not exceeding three hundred acres of land in this commonwealth, for mining purposes."

I would further say that before the organization of some of the most substantial dividend-paying companies in New-York, this question was thoroughly examined by capable counsel, and reported by them as *free from doubt*. It scarcely requires the opinion of counsel, however, to construe so plain a statute. It is not only a repeal of the one quoted by "Tioneota," but is an express enabling act, authorizing foreign corporations to "*acquire, hold and convey not exceeding three hundred acres of land*" in the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

G. D.

No. 76 WALL-STREET, NEW-YORK, Feb. 6, 1865.

Banks of the State of New-York.

From the Albany Evening Journal.

The subjoined summary shows the aggregate of the resources and liabilities of the Banks of the State of New-York, as exhibited by their reports to the Superintendent of their condition on the morning of Saturday, Dec. 31, 1864:

RESOURCES:

Loans and discounts		$196,649,246
Overdrafts		866,154
Due from Banks		22,916,061
Due from Directors	$9,226,712	
Due from Brokers	11,042,835	
Real Estate	12,000 and	8,142,897
Specie		20,239,286
Cash Items		92,514,882
Stocks, Promissory and U. S. 7 3-10 Notes and Indebtedness Certificates	$1,892,614 and	120,459,776
Bonds and Mortgages		4,073,797
Bills of solvent Banks and United States Demand Notes		20,261,810
Bills of suspended Banks	$12 and	2,643
Loss and Expense account		2,260,786
Add for cents		877
Total		$488,388,125
Capital		$106,690,761
Circulation		31,180,546
Profits		28,345,347
Due Banks		45,206,682
Due Individuals and Corporations other than banks and depositors		2,107,764
Due Treasurer of the State of New-York		3,144,210
Due Depositors on demand		269,042,097
Amount due not included in either of the above heads		2,671,197
Add for cents		521
Total		$488,388,125

This report embraces returns from all the Banks in State—three hundred and three banks, nineteen of which have given notice of "winding up."

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

AMERICAN TOPICS.

MR. MILNER GIBSON ON THE AMERICAN WAR.

On Jan. 24 Mr. MILNER GIBSON, President of the Board of Trade, concluded a speech to his constituents at Ashton-under-Lyne, as follows:

It may be thought right that I should say a few words upon a question which has excited the deepest interest throughout the whole of England, and most especially in this locality—I mean the question of the American war. I was one of those, from the commencement, that never ventured to make any prophecy as to what would be the result of this great conflict. I was always astonished at the confidence with which many asserted that the Union was irrevocably gone, and that America was rent in twain; and I was surprised at the ease with which they prejudged the question as to the power of the United States to resist this great rebellion. The Southern Confederacy undertook by force of arms to cut asunder the American Republic, to coerce the Government of the United States into an agreement that there should be established a new Republic, upon new principles—namely, one of which slavery was to be the fundamental basis—[cheers]—or, as has been repeatedly stated, a new edifice, of which slavery should be the chief stone of the corner; and I could not, as I have stated before, feel much sympathy for such a cause. I feel, naturally, strong sympathy with nations struggling for independence—trying by sometimes even violent means to overthrow despotism and tyranny; but the case here is entirely different—[hear]—because it was the case of a number of partners in a common firm, who separated from the rest in a violent manner, for the purpose of establishing principles which I am one of those who think will never permanently reign in this world. [Cheers.] The struggle between the South and the North has really been a struggle between slavery and freedom—[hear, hear, "no, no," cheers and counter cheers]—and I cannot see, myself, that this Confederacy has at present shown any signs of being able to establish upon permanent foundations the empire which it has shadowed forth to the world. What is the present situation? The border States, which formed at first a part of the territory claimed by the Confederacy, are all gone; all the debatable territory in which it was a question whether there was an inclination to the South or to the North, is now, I believe, under the control of the Government of the United States; and, in point of fact, now this great conflict seems to be sustained mainly by three States only on the eastern shore, viz.: North and South Carolina and a part of Virginia. [Cheers.] I have said before, that at the commencement of this war a person who had long resided in the United States said to me: "Don't venture upon predictions; don't be a prophet in this matter; neither you nor I can tell what will be the result of this great conflict." And, therefore, though I am merely reciting what I believe to be facts, and which I have gleaned from the information which has reached us, still I will not venture even now to make any predictions; and I am here to say that Her Majesty's Government are as disposed now, as they ever have been, to preserve a strict and impartial neutrality between the contending parties. [Great cheering.] There are those in this country who would stir up ill-feeling between England and the United States. There are those in the United States, also, who would stir up, no doubt, ill-feeling there toward England. There are these disturbing elements in all countries; but I am sure that the Government of England have no other desire than to act toward the Government of the United States in—to use the words of WASHINGTON—"a spirit of exalted justice." [Cheers.] Their desire is to cultivate with the United States friendly feelings, and relations of amity; and I hope and trust, and I believe, that the Government of the United States is actuated by the same just and righteous feelings toward ourselves. [Cheers.] That there may be questions to discuss between two countries situated as we have been is very possible, but I will believe that these questions will be approached in a calm and dignified spirit, and be settled not by passion, but by reason. [Cheers.] It is not to be wondered at that much irritation has existed in the United States by the depredations that have been committed by armed ships that have sailed from and been fitted in the ports of England. It is natural, and, seeing the vast damage these cruisers that sailed from a neighboring port have done to American commerce, one must not wonder that the press of America, and that many persons in that country, have expressed themselves in strong and passionate language upon this subject, especially during the course of a civil war. On our side it must be remembered that the Government has used all the means in its power to prevent these evasions of the law, and that there have been men in this country sufficiently unpatriotic under these circumstances to endeavor to escape from the law, and, by artful management, endeavor to accomplish what was the intention of the Foreign Enlistment Act to prevent; for it is not to be expected that patriotic Englishmen are to be willing to break the spirit of law, and are to feel satisfied if they have continued to keep within its letter, and within its technicalities. [Applause.] If you built a ship in Liverpool, and sent the arms from another port, and the crew from a third, and all the three parts of this ship of war met in some place out of the United Kingdom, seeing that the whole of the transaction took place by pre-arrangement in the United Kingdom, and that there was an unlawful intention guiding and pervading every part of that transaction, I say, the offence against the spirit of International law and our own law was as complete in that case as if the ship had sailed forth complete in all its parts from the port of Liverpool. [Cheers.] I am very sorry that these unfortunate questions should have arisen. If, when England had been at war with some foreign nation, and was succeeding in carrying on an effective blockade of the enemy's ports, there sallied forth from some neutral country, cruisers to burn and destroy British merchant vessels on the high seas, I know what the feelings of the people of this country would have been—[hear]; I know the passionate remonstrances that the Government of the day would have received: and therefore I call upon every fair and just-minded man to make a fair allowance for the irritation which the conduct of these cruisers has caused amongst many persons in America. [Cheers.] I trust that we may see, when this war concludes, regulations of permanent friendship established between the United States and England. We are naturally allies; our principles are nearer to each other than the principles of any other two countries; we both ought to be in the van in the cause of liberty; and, I say, if you look to the material interests of England and the material interests of the United States, it is impossible to conceive any greater disaster in the world's history than that the relations between these two countries should be interrupted, and that intercourse so beneficial to all should be suspended by any hostile or unfriendly feeling. [Cheers.] Let us hope that we are near a just and righteous settlement of this great war; that the emancipation of the slaves will be one of its consequences; and that our relations and our commerce with that country may be—the one as friendly and the other as great—as it has ever been. [Cheers.] These are my cordial wishes, and I am quite certain that I am also expressing the hearty wishes of every intelligent person in this great assembly. The Right Hon. gentleman concluded by again intimating his readiness to answer any question that might be addressed to him respecting any topic on which it might be considered he ought to speak; and he sat down amid loud and continued applause.

A gentleman addressed the following inquiry to Mr. GIBSON: "Assuming that the States now known as the Southern Confederacy abolish legal property in slaves, will you endeavor to promote the adoption of that great and brave people into the family of nations?" [Cheers, disapprobation, and cries of "Not a bit of it," &c.]

Mr. GIBSON—I remember the late Sir ROBERT PEEL—a great and eminent statesman, as you all know—giving this opinion to a young friend: "Never," he said, "answer a hypothetical question—[cheers and laughter]—never answer a question founded upon a supposition." Well, I must, with great respect, decline to say what I would do if something else happened. [Laughter.] When the case arises, then is the time to deal with it, and decide what to do. [Cheers, and prolonged laughter.]

In reply to another question, Mr. GIBSON assured the meeting it was untrue that he had ever voted on the question of the ballot, except in favor of its adoption.

On the motion of Mr. ALFRED REYNER, (whose amusing speech was, as usual, the cause of great hilarity,) seconded by Mr. Alderman DARNTON, a vote of thanks to Mr. GIBSON, and expressive of the confidence of his friends, was unanimously carried. The right honorable gentleman having returned thanks, proposed a similar compliment to the chairman, which was also passed, and the proceedings terminated.

THE PEACE RUMORS.

A LONG STRUGGLE PROBABLE.

From the London Globe, Jan. 26.

For some time past the advices from America have brought mysterious intimations of projected attempts to establish peace between the Federals and Confederates. A few weeks ago there came a cock-and-bull story informing us that the advances were to be made by Mr. STEPHENS, Vice-President of the Confederacy. It is a curious fact that the present mail shows how a similar report had started up in the South, and in Georgia, too, Mr. STEPHENS' own State. The Richmond papers treat the story with contempt, applying to it the slang term "bosh." But, although there does not appear to be any organized peace party in the Confederacy, there is one in the United States. It is very small, it is cast down by a recent defeat, but its motto seems to be *nil desperandum*. The party we refer to, though small, is larger than that which showed itself at Chicago in alliance with the gentlemen at Niagara. It consists of the leaders of those Democrats who voted for General McCLELLAN, with the addition of some eccentric Republicans who still cherish the delusive belief that the Slave States would again willingly join the Union. The subject has actually been discussed in the House of Representatives in the debate on Mr. LINCOLN's message, and, as our readers know, there have been flying reports of a contemplated unofficial visit to Richmond by Mr. BLAIR, who lately held office in the Federal Cabinet. The argument of the Democrats is that the Federal Government has no right to assume that the Confederates will not negotiate on the basis of a return to the Union, and that, in the interests of humanity, the question should be put formally before the Cabinet of Mr. DAVIS. According to some statements in the newspapers, Mr. FRANCIS BLAIR had gone to Richmond to propose a plan of pacification on the base of "a return of the rebellious States to the Union;" according to others, neither Mr. BLAIR nor any one else had gone to Richmond. Now, the explanation of all this is, that the leaders of the Democratic party and some other persons desire very much that a formal attempt should be made to negotiate, and if an unofficial envoy has gone to Richmond, the proceedings would have been permitted in deference to their wishes, urged on the plea of humanity. But there does not appear to be the slightest ground for supposing that the Richmond Cabinet would for a moment entertain the proposition on the basis stated. Their passion for independence is as strong now as ever, if we judge from its expression; and if we look to the facts of the case, we see that they confirm the view we take of the sentiments of the South. For, as we showed last week, although they are hard pressed, although the effect of the last campaign has been to contract the theatre of great operations, yet that they are not so beaten down, so deprived of all chance of a return of good fortune, as to be brought to that frame of mind when reunion might seem to be the most expedient course. They have left in them a vast deal of fight, and they possess one large and untouched reserve of fighting power; their original thirst for a separate existence still burns within them; and they have besides whatever may lie in store in the proverbial fickleness of the goddess who exercises so large an influence on war. On the other hand, there is no sign, even among the bulk of the Democrats, of a desire for peace which shall involve the permanent splitting of the Union, the passion to conquer is unabated, nay, strengthened by recent successes; and, moreover, there is that novelty in the history of the United States, a large military party and large military interests to be reckoned with. Hence, taking a broad view of the cardinal facts of the state of affairs, the facts which lie at the root of the contest, and taking the tempory manifestations of politicians for what they are worth, it does not appear reasonable to suppose that any negotiations, whether at Richmond, or at Washington, or at Niagara, have deep roots, or can produce an abiding influence on the conflict. The balance of probabilities still inclines on the side of a long and dreadful struggle; for one side has not been beaten enough to make it give in and the other has met with successes sufficient to make it persevere. In short, the fundamental differences between the two sections remain in an insoluble state; and any one who may reckon on the base of an early solution will build on a foundation of sand. If the Confederates were willing to rejoin the Union, they would present conditions unacceptable to their adversaries. If they are not willing to reënter the Union—and there is no sign that they are—there is an end of negotiation on the threshold. As the interests of trade and commerce are seriously affected by this question, it is desirable that there should be no misunderstanding; and those will be in the surest position who lay their account with a prolonged war.

GOLDWIN SMITH'S OPINION.

Prof. GOLDWIN SMITH writes a letter to the *News* on the prospect of peace in America, which concludes thus:

"Slavery gone, no question remains but that of State Rights. The legal doctrine of State Rights has been tainted by the lawless treason of the slave-owners. But it is not in itself treason, nor is the opposite doctrine of a centralized nationality, to which the exigencies of this struggle have naturally given a temporary ascendancy at the North, so manifestly identical with loyalty to the highest interests of the nation that it can admit of no discussion or compromise.

Federation, not the centralized nationality into which divisions of race and language, and the force of external pressure have driven the nations of Europe, seems to be the destined constitution of the New World. It suits all the circumstances of a single race, with similar political tendencies, but with a strong love of independence, spreading over an immense region, and, as the Americans will soon be, without a neighbor or an enemy. It combines every advantage of internal peace, external security, and free commercial intercourse incident to centralized nationality with the freedom of development, the variety of character, the emulation, the comparative experience without which there can be no true greatness. It is also the real talisman of empire. A centralized nationality must have certain territorial limits; a federation need have no limits but those of the North American continent. And few, probably, who have examined American institutions will doubt that they are sound, strong, and pure in proportion to their local character, and that as they become more centralized the opposite qualities appear. The last Presidential election was an exceptional case; its grandeur belonged to the crisis, not to the institution.

The exigencies of the present struggle, as was before said, have produced a strong leaning toward centralized nationality. They have also produced a leaning toward a Dictatorship of the Executive. In both cases the nation ought to beware, lest its permanent interest should be compromised by the natural tendency of the hour.

Even a legal right of secession, to be exercised not by fraud and violence, but with due notice and with due provision for all Federal interests and liabilities, though the name is at present execrable to the ears of loyal citizens, would probably be devoid of any practical danger. Slavery being out of the way, there is no conceivable inducement to secession left, unless it be some question of taxation arising out of the excessive increase of the debt. In the case of the central States, the idea would be absurd; and in all cases the inducements to union, political and commercial, seem overwhelming. No doubt, even a theoretical concession on this point would be in itself an evil; but it might be better than a continuance of the horrors and a perpetuation of the animosities of civil war.

It is in regard to the question of State rights, and to the possibility of a peace based on reasonable recognition of those rights, that the loyal wing of the Democratic party (including both the Democrats who voted for LINCOLN and those who honorably acquiesced, as many did, in the national decision) may, perhaps, render an inestimable service to their country.

Enough has been done for glory, if glory could ever be won by civil war. The soldiers of GRANT, SHERMAN and SHERIDAN, the seamen of FARRAGUT and PORTER have forced calumny itself to own that a nation supreme in industry can, when the need arises, make itself supreme in arms. Nor can history ever mistake the victor's moderation for a doubt of victory. The result is now sure, though dreadful carnage, increase of debt, and embitterment of the feud between those who are hereafter to be fellow-citizens may yet remain. I am, &c.,

GOLDWIN SMITH.

P. S. Whenever peace is mentioned, the spectre of the Confederate debt rises in the path. The utmost, probably, that could be done in that direction would be to permit the holders of Confederate securities to turn them, at a very low rate of discount, into securities of the Federal Government. This would, at all events, have the effect of binding the holders to the Union.

A DOUBLE SCREW BLOCKADE-RUNNER.

From the London Times, Feb. 2.

The double or twin-screw principle reached its present maximum stage of development in England on the 25th, in the trial trip of the iron double-screw steamship *Louisa Ann Fanny* down the Thames between Gravesend and the Maplin Sands. The vessel has a builder's measurement of 972 tons. Her length between perpendiculars is 250 feet, with a beam of 28 feet, and a moulded depth of 15 feet 6 inches. Her machinery consists of two pair of horizontal direct-acting engines, with cylinders of 40-inch diameter and 22¾-inch stroke, driving two three bladed screws of 9 feet 2 inches diameter, and a pitch of 17 feet 3 inches, the distance from centre to centre of the screws being 10 feet 10 inches. Steam is supplied by two boilers, firing from forward and aft, the furnaces having 245 feet of bar surface. The engine-room is fitted with the most modern improvements in its means of communication with the Captain or officer in charge on deck, and the engines are amply protected by the arrangements of the coal bunkers from shot, if the ship in her future career should ever come within range of hostile guns. The *Louisa Ann Fanny* has been built for purely commercial purposes, but as she may not improbable some day cross Wilmington bar, this protection afforded to her machinery by the arrangement of her coal bunkers is a very necessary precaution. The vessel started on her trial trip at about 15 minutes past noon, from off Gravesend, drawing 9 feet 9 inches of water aft, and 8 feet 9 inches forward, being the draught of water she would float at with a full cargo of cotton and her complement of fuel if leaving Charleston or Wilmington. The wind was north-easterly at about the strength of three at starting, but freshened very considerably as the mouth of the Thames opened, and the ship approached the dreary waste of waters below the Nore lightship. The run from Gravesend to the Nore and thence to the Mouse light vessels was accomplished in the most satisfactory manner, the engines working perfectly and without a hitch of any kind occurring, and the ship going evidently at a rate of speed that had never been equaled before, even by any sister twin-screw. The ship maintained her great rate of speed down to the extent of her course, and the distance between the Nore and Mouse lightships was accomplished in 24 min. 33 sec. equivalent to to a rate of speed for the ship of 16⅜ knots. The tide was going in favor of the ship at about two knots, and allowing for this rate of tide, the true speed of the ship would therefore be, as nearly as could be definitely arrived at, 15¾ knots. The speed of the ship on a straight course having been ascertained, she was next tried in making circles, with the following results:—From a state of rest with the engines they were set to work in opposite directions, with the helm hard over to starboard, and two consecutive circles made, the ship turned literally on her centre, in 4 min. 11 sec. and 4 min. 16 sec. With the rudder fixed amidships, and the engines reversed in their motions as before, the circle was made in 6 min. 40 sec., the diameter of the circle made being, as previously, very nearly, if not quite, within the ship's length. The average revolutions of the engines since leaving Tilbury had been 113, the pressure of steam 32 lbs., and the vacuum 26 in. In running past the measured mile on the Maplin Sands the time was 3 min. 30 sec., the tide being, according to the pilot's account, (Mr. T. LEIGH,) about two knots in favor of the ship, but a stiff breeze, about five in strength, blowing against her. The indicated horse-power of the ship's engines, as given by the cards, was 1,650. The *Louisa Ann Fanny* returned to Gravesend, after completing her trial-run between the Nore and Mouse lightships, in time to allow the party on board to reach London by the 6 P. M. train, after making one of the most successful trips of any experimental vessel under steam.

GENERAL NEWS.

THE DEATH OF COL. CHARRAS.

Correspondence of the London Times.

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 24—7 A. M.

After several premature reports of the death of Col. CHARRAS, the fact is now certain. A telegram from Basle, where he had resided for some years, announces that he died in that town yesterday. CHARRAS was born in 1808, and was the son of the Gen. CHARRAS who commanded in the Puy due Dôme when the revolution of July broke out. He was educated at the Polytechnic School, and had the good or ill fortune to take an active part with his comrades in that affair, and, it is said, distinguished himself in the second day's attack on the barrack of the Rue de Babylone. He at first entered the artillery, for which his studies well qualified him, and soon attained the rank of Captain. He professed himself a Republican of the school of CARREL, and contributed to CARREL's paper, the *Nationel*, the organ of that party, a series of articles on military topics, which attracted attention, and which his political friends alleged retarded his promotion. Some few years later, he gave up the artillery, was transferred to the Infantry, and proceeded to Africa in 1841. Three years after, he got his commission as *Cnef de Bataillion*, which he held when the revolution of February took place. His old associates did not forget CHARRAS. He was summoned from Africa, and, to the surprise of everybody, and probably most of all to his own, found himself thrust into the important office of Under-Secretary of War. He even held the portfolio of Minister of the same department; for Gen. CAVAIGNAC, to whom it had been offered, had not arrived in France, and, moreover, showed some hesitation at first about accepting it. CHARRAS's advancement in the army was certainly not so rapid as that of Prince NAPOLEON, who was then as uncompromising a Republican as himself, and he accepted only the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel of Artillery. A good deal of discontent was caused by the changes CHARRAS made among the officers of the army. Veterans against whom nothing could be alleged but that they were republicans "of the eve" or "of the morrow," were dismissed from their command in a summary manner, and the dismissal was the more mortifying from the inferior rank and the little experience of the person at whose mercy they were. CHARRAS quitted office with the Provisional Government, but retained his seat in the Assembly, to which he had been sent, third on the list of fifteen, by 82,786 electors of his native department. From the moment of his leaving office to the end of 1851 his position in the Assembly was more parliamentary than military, and on questions of administration his opinion was listened to with attention and respect. On the famous night of the 2d of December, 1851, CHARRAS was taken from his house and lodged in the prison of Mazas, together with Gens. CAVAIGNAC, CHANGARNIER, LAMORICIERE, and BEDEAU; and then transported to the frontier. In the decree of the 9th of January following they were comprised in the list of persons expelled from the French territory. A long time afterwards these Generals profited by the "amnesty" which was graciously accorded to them by the Emperor, and one after the other returned to France. Strangely enough, Col. CHARRAS could never be made to admire, or even to comprehend, the benign disposition of the Emperor. He obstinately persisted in the opinion that, never having done wrong, he had no need of an "amnesty,"—no need of the forgiveness of the Emperor—no need of the pity of M. DE MORNY, who, as Minister of the Interior, was then absorbed in the twofold duty of saving the country and laying the foundation of his own fortune. CHARRAS refused to return to France as a repentant sinner, and continued to live, as he has just died, in exile. His years of leisure he devoted to study. One elaborate work he published in Belgium on the campaign of 1815. In this he proves, apparently beyond dispute, that all that was said by NAPOLEON I. to excuse his own faults, about the treachery, incapacity, disobedience, &c., of his Generals, was, as most people suspected, false. The work attracted great attention at the time, and from none more than the French Government, who prohibited it from entering France. He had been long engaged in another work on the campaign of 1813, which he gave the finishing hand to some short time before his death, and which, it is said, is ready for publication.

THE RUMOR OF RECOGNITION.

UNRELIABILITY OF THE LONDON TIMES.

From the London Star.

In the whole history of public movements it would be impossible to discover a parallel to the systematic attempts which have been made during the American war to mislead the people of England by means of false intelligence. A volume of the unfulfilled prophecies of the *Times*, and an exposure of the deliberate misrepresentations which have been put forth by that journal, in the letters of its New-York correspondent and in the editorial columns, would form a profitable study for the dupes who have assumed in good faith the trustworthiness of the information. Upon the events of the war, the acts of the Government, the condition of the finances, the probabilities of peace, its statements have been equally inspired by the same malignant purpose. Falsehood has been elaborated into a system, calumny and misrepresentation have been foisted upon the public with the most shameless effrontery, and now, when events are sweeping on too rapidly to permit of much more mischief being done by false accounts of the war, the restless fabricators turn to the relations between England and America, and hope to insure a crop of disaster by lending their influence to the circulation of the most unfounded rumors. The latest display of the perverse ingenuity of the New-York correspondent has been to give prominence and currency to a ludicrous notion which first appeared in the London *Index*, that on the 4th of March next, when Mr. LINCOLN's second term of office begins, France and England would take the opportunity to recognize him only as the President of the Northern States. It is most amazing to find that this wretched penny-a-liner's conceit has caused some uneasiness among business men. Surely the mere fact that the *Times* New-York correspondent is giving prominence to what cannot be dignified even by the name of a rumor is enough to stamp it as a fiction. * * * It is scarcely necessary to point out that the beginning of the second term of Mr. LINCOLN's Presidency does not in the smallest degree affect the relations of foreign States with the country of which he is the chief magistrate. Mr. ADAMS is not the foreign agent of Mr. LINCOLN as an individual, but the Minister of a great country, whose rights and immunities are as unaffected by the change of her officials as the national position of Great Britain by the resignation of a Cabinet. Mr. LINCOLN after the 4th of March, as before, will be the representative of a nation which claims sovereignty over a certain territory; and if we did not pretend to have the right to interfere with that claim in 1861, when the deplorable civil war begun, by what logic can it be contended that we have the right to interfere now when the war is still being waged? The Southern States, it is true, have not voted for Mr. LINCOLN, but why? Because they are in rebellion, and have lost their constitutional rights by their own act. It would be a remarkable ground for the interference of France and England, in a quarrel from which they have hitherto held aloof, that the one belligerent had not taken part in the constitutional proceedings of the other. No less remarkable would have been the spectacle had the Southern belligerents proceeded to exercise the right of voting for the chief magistrate of a nation whose sovereignty they repudiate. Many grounds of recognition and intervention have been suggested during the war, in the vain hope of getting England to enter upon the lunatic path of raising up a slave empire to thwart and traverse her own anti-slavery policy at every turn, and to engage with her in a fierce struggle for the possession of the free West Indian Islands; but this suggestion has the merit of being the most extravagant as well as the latest of them all. Many gross misstatements have appeared in the letters of the correspondent of the *Times*, but the averment that the fear of European intervention on this ridiculous ground had prompted a peace mission to Richmond exceeds all in deliberate and unscrupulous mendacity.

THE COTTON IN THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The following is published in the *Times* as the letter of a London merchant who has just returned from the Southern States:

LONDON, Thursday, Jan. 26, 1865.

SIR: What is the truth about the cotton captured in Savannah, and what are the prospects for this year of getting cotton through the blockade? These are questions so often put to me as to lead to the supposition that it may be interesting to the public to hear an opinion, founded upon thirteen months' experience in Charleston, Wilmington and Savannah. Ten days prior to the occupation by SHERMAN of the latter city I was there, and, during my stay, visited all the principal places where cotton was stored. Being in the company of the commander of the district, Gen. McLAWS, he stated that the torch would be applied unhesitatingly to all cotton, to prevent it falling into the hands of the enemy. Now, as I know the bulk of the cotton in Savannah belonged to Confederate interests, such as State of Georgia, C. A. L. LAMAR, &c., it is most improbable that any large quantity was spared. When the Federals come to break out the cotton captured, the bales will somehow or other unaccountably diminish in number, and the Northern Government will find that their great Christmas box consists of 5,000 instead of 25,000 bales. Six thousand bales is about the amount I estimate as held by foreign residents, and this may be saved; but much of it is in bad condition, and will be lost in handling. Now, in regard to our future supply of cotton from Wilmington, Charleston, &c., I cannot but think that it will be soon exhausted, and a week's later advices than those I brought confirm my opinion, that the blockading business is nearly "played out." The difficulties of getting transportation are now so great as to prevent any quantities coming forward, and since the fall of Savannah the Augusta road is monopolized by the Government, and I doubt if anybody but itself can get a single bale to port. Then the increased number of cruisers upon the seas makes the voyage very hazardous, while the extortionate demands of the Confederate Government (increasing day by day) upon the vessels, prevent them making profits in proportion to the risk run and capital involved. The number of vessels running the blockade is very sensibly diminished, and, indeed, in three months I look for no steamers engaged in that business but those owned by the Confederate Government. All the cotton exported from Texas having to be "hauled" to port at great expense places an insurmountable obstacle for much to come from there, more especially as I have advise that the supply of cattle for that purpose is falling off. For these reasons I anticipate that, after the present stocks in Nassau, Bermuda and Havana have come forward, we shall see but little of American cotton; and then the question naturally arises, can Egypt and Brazils supply the demand for long staples? This I leave for wiser heads than mine to determine.

I remain, sir, your obedient servant, W.

FOREIGN ITEMS.

—"Flaneur" writes in the London *Morning Star*: "The news of the death of Mr. James Wallack—'handsome Jim Wallack'—arrived too late for me to comment upon last week, and has since been almost sufficiently noticed. I think, however, that nearly every commentator has been wrong in one important fact. It was in America, on his first visit, that he broke his leg, and hence his appearance there on crutches. What a noble head he had, and what a rollicking humor! How splendidly he told a story, and how he brought the house down in delight as, with uplifted eyebrows, and a swing of his lame leg, he would exclaim in 'The Brigand,' 'Why, now I look at it again, 'tis more like me than Massaroni!' He was one of the best stage-managers of the day, and he knew thoroughly all stage requirements. He never grasped the higher flights of tragedy, but in melodrama was unrivaled; in what are technically known as 'character parts,' excellent. Mr. Fechter reminds one more of James Wallack than any other actor now on the stage."

—It is said that the collection of books formed by the late J. R. M'Culloch, the eminent political economist, has just been sold to Lord Overstone for the sum of £5,000. One who knows the library well avers that it was a good bargain for both parties. Mr. M'Culloch had been for thirty years an indefatigable collector; every book was a choice, well-selected copy of the best edition. The library has an additional value through the fact that Mr. M'Culloch had made a very excellent catalogue of the collection, under the title, "A Catalogue of Books, the property of a Political economist, with Critical and Bibliographical Notices, royal 8vo, VIII., pp. 390. London, 1862." Only a few privileged friend had the honor of receiving a copy from Mr. M'Culloch, and with the following injunction: "It is particularly requested that this book be not lent, nor leave given to make extracts from it."

—In speaking of the native press of India, the Bombay *Saturday Review* says: "It is common to deprecate the native press, by calling it the work of educated, Europeanized, and more or less denationalized natives. This has no truth in fact. The conductors of the native press, no less than its readers, consist of men of every grade of education and feeling, literary, religious and national. Even if the objection held with respect to the better class of papers, it would not hold of the lower. But it does not hold of the better class. This is conducted by men whose education speaks for itself in their writings, but whose predilections, prejudices and tastes are strictly national.

—To the January number of the *Art Journal* Mr. Ruskin contributes a most interesting paper on the Cestus of Aglaia; Mr. Atkinson, in his "German School of Painting," gives a sketch of the life of Cornelius; Mr. Cunningham has a kindred subject, Sir Peter Lely; and Mr. and Mrs. Hall give a biography of Thomas Moore, the poet. The engravings consist of Landseer's "Rout of Comus and his Band," by J. C. Armitage; Turner's "Mercury and Argus," by J. T. Willmore; and Thorwaldsen's "Basket of Loves," by E. W. Stodart. Several of the articles are illustrated with wood-cuts, amongst which are portrait and a facsimile of handwriting of Moore and copies of Grinling Gibbon's carvings in St. Paul's.

—Messrs. Cassell, Petter & Galpin have issued a special address announcing a new and enlarged series of *Cassell's Illustrated Family Paper*, the first number of which will appear on the 18th January, price one penny. The character and extensive scope of the publishers' plans are fully indicated in the address. "The School of Self-Culture," "The Play-Hour," "The Young Folks' Club," "Domestic Economy," "The Platform," "Found in the Letter-Box," in addition to a higher order of "fiction," are the titles of some of the valuable new features which will in the future render *Cassell's Paper* one of the most distinctive magazines of the day.

—The several Continental States are making exertions to be well represented at the Dublin International Exhibition, in the fine art department. Forty or fifty of the best artists of Dusseldorf have promised to send pictures, and a large number of the Scandinavian painters, headed by M. ADOLPH TIDEMAND, contribute pictures. Munich will furnish cartoons of the most celebrated artists, and her leading painters, including Kaulbach, Schwind, Piloty and Schrandolph, will send works of art. At Vienna, the Council of the Art Union will, it is understood, aid in procuring pictures and other objects of art from Austria.

—A virtuoso of a very high class, Herr Satter, of Vienna, who has been in America for some years, has been exciting no common attention in Leipzic. His execution is something quite extraordinary; it combines the most beautiful delicacy with the greatest power and brilliancy. He also possesses the now newly-cultivated gift of improvisation; this he exercises in a manner at once ingenious and interesting, and so as to command the respect of the ablest musicians.

—The manufacture of the great Atlantic telegraph cable is progressing very satisfactorily. The length made now averages eighty miles per week. As it is necessary that the cable should be kept constantly immersed in water, eight large tanks have been constructed to contain it, from which it will be coiled into the *Great Eastern*. The entire cable will be ready by June next.

—Mr. Moxon has published the first volume of a collection of "Miniature Poets," consisting of selections from the Laureate's works. The volume is beautifully printed and illustrated, not with pictures, but conventional head-lines and fancies. The poems are the shorter and more popular pieces, those best fitted for public reading and recitation having the preference.

—A short time since the London *Review* announced that a new and complete edition of M. de Tocqueville's works were in preparation. Within the last few days news has been received of the death of his widow. The lady held all the MSS. of her eminent and gifted husband, and her decease may now somewhat retard the appearance of the new edition.

—The Prussian Government have officially announced that an international exhibition will be held at Stettin during the ensuing Summer. Objects for exhibition will be received up to the 1st of May, and exhibition space will be charged at the rate of 2½ silver groschen per Prussian square foot, equivalent to 2.83d. per English square foot.

—*Good Words*, perhaps the most successful of all modern religious serials, is about to have a competitor with a title that sounds strangely like an imitation—*Winning Words, a Lamp of Love for the Young Folks at Home*. The second title, it appears, was that of a small monthly, published by Messrs. Gall & Inglis; but these gentlemen have thought proper to alter it to that given above.

—Mr. Bentley will shortly issue an English translation of M. Amédée Guillemin's admirable treatise, *Le Ciel*. This is good news, as the book has already taken rank as the best book on popular astronomy yet issued, both as regards text and illustrations. The translation will be edited by Mr. Lockyer, a Fellow of the Astronomical Society.

—The Edinburgh statue to prof. John Wilson, executed in Bronze by Mr. Steel, is described as a most beautiful work of art. It will probably be inaugurated on the same day as the marble statue of Allan Ramsay, by the same sculptor, the site of the first being in East Princess-street Garden, corresponding to the site of the latter in West Garden.

—One of the most important works on Grecian archæology yet published, is a treatise in quarto of 137 pages, entitled "Kirchhoff's Studien zur Geschichte des Griechischen Alphabets," reprinted from the Translations of the Berlin Academy of Sciences.

—A playful *mot* is attributed to M. Berryer *apropos* of Muller's trial. "The prisoner,' said the great advocate, "ought to have been acquitted without calling any witnesses to prove an *alibi*. *Parce que tout le monde savait qu'il etait ailleurs* (*tailleur*.")

Real Estate and Incomes.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

May it not be well to disabuse the public mind as regards the imputation of disloyalty, so indiscreetly, and, in my opinion, unjustly cast upon many of our large property-holders through the publication of the fact of their claiming exemption from the national income tax? Whether the publication of the avowed incomes of well-known individuals, be a sound policy or not, it is impossible from our experience to determine, but the following of such a course in England has been denounced as an incentive to fraud, inasmuch as many persons subsisting upon credit availed themselves of publicity to indulge in misrepresenting their personal revenue, to the prejudice of others engaged in similar professions or occupations of trade.

The landholder possesses no such inducements to falsify returns, as his property is patent to the eye, as well of the tax gatherer as of the public at large, and, consequently, the publication of the fact that his income is absorbed by carrying the weight of unproductive real estate, engenders an impression that he is prompted by sinister motives. Few people can at a glance comprehend the possibility of a large landed proprietor being comparatively incomeless, for they fail to appreciate the heavy sacrifices to which real estate owners are compelled to submit under pressure of State, city and county taxation, and, therefore, it is unjust to enunciate the lack of income in these poor rich men, without comment upon the apparent contradiction between capital and income.

Seeing in one of the daily journals that a gentleman of reputed wealth, was reported as paying no income tax, I inquired into the tax rolls, and found him owner of nearly three hundred valuable, yet unimproved lots, the taxation upon which reached a most formidable amount. I could at once perceive that the rental of his improved property was inevitably swallowed up in the general vortex of local taxation. To strengthen my conviction, I discovered that another gentleman, whose income as published astonished me, paid not one cent for county or city purposes upon either personal or real estate; that he was neither a property-owner, or even a householder, being a boarder at a hotel and living upon revenue derived from intangible sources.

Under these circumstances, would it not be advisable rather to commend those who have deliberately invested their capital in unproductive real estate, and who contribute their annual incomes to the maintenance of local institutions, a burden which falls almost wholly upon real estate, and which heavy income tax-payers affect to avoid by preferring personal securities whence to derive revenue, undiminished by this payment of county and city taxes. Z.

THE MARIETTA OIL REGION.

Marietta and its Capabilities—Duck Creek Explored to its Head Waters—How Oil Was Found on Duck Creek—The Middlemen, and How to Avoid Them.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

MARIETTA, Ohio, January, 1865.

Now that the export tables incontestibly show the enormous expansion to which the oil production has attained in the third year of its developement, the attention of the speculative and commercial world is irresistibly drawn to all localities that give evidences of present or prospective yield. The Pennsylvania district has acquired universal renown from the extraordinary efforts used to develop her resources. A commodity that, but a few years ago, was regarded with indifference, or retailed as an Indian remedy for disease, has been discovered to be an agent for the "acquisition of wealth beyond the dreams of avarice." The accident of inheritance, or a fortunate purchase, have built up fortunes in a day that the labors of years rarely return for the efforts of the best-directed talent. Those familiar with the marvelous fortunes amassed by a few judicious investments of this character, have grown almost tired of remembering—they have certainly long since wearied of repeating—the varied and brilliant experience that has come under their observation.

The disappointed oil hunter, who finds himself in Oil City repulsed in his efforts to get an interest in a land flowing with oil in the Pennsylvania field, has but to come to Marietta. Here he will find the Muskingum making its junction with the Ohio; on both sides of the Muskingum the town is built. If he continues his journey twelve miles lower down he will come to Parkersburgh, where the Kanawha river pours into the Ohio.

HOW A NEW-YORKER REACHES MARIETTA.

There are various routes that will bring him to his destination. He can, if he likes, accept the hazard and uncertainties of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. Or he can take cars for Cleveland, and take tickets there for carriage over the Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad for Bridgeport opposite Wheeling, which he reaches by omnibus. Or he can, and this is by far the preferable route, take tickets in New-York for Pittsburgh arriving in time to connect with the 2:45 P. M. train for Wheeling, lie over a night and be ready to take the packet the next morning at 10 A. M. for Marietta or Parkersburg, according as he may wish to explore the Virginia or Ohio oil regions. If he wish to step off at Bull Creek, or any of the intermediate points, he will experience no difficulty, as this line of packets stop at all landings.

TOPOGRAPHICAL AND HISTORICAL FACTS.

Marietta is the oldest town in Ohio, having been first settled in 1778. It is built on both sides of the Muskingum, principally on the east, at its confluence with the Ohio River. It is called in honor of MARIE ANTOINETTE. The already famous waters of Duck Creek empty into the Ohio about a mile, and the little Muskingum about a mile and a half above the town. Her progress has not at all kept pace with that of her younger sisters. Cincinnati, that had no existence when Marietta was comparatively a settled place, has run immensely ahead of the venerable capital of Washington County. But a new spirit of enterprise and hope animates her people. In imagination they see her valleys and hillsides pouring forth in exhaustless stores of unctious treasure that is to make Marietta a future metropolis. Already they see her expanding into a stately city, and already look to see "her palaces rise like exhalations, and her equipages gleam like meteors."

DUCK CREEK.

Behold your correspondent astride of a sorry beast, and en route for Macksburgh, by the Creek road. There are three ways of reaching Macksburgh from Marietta. The traveler can take his station and wait for the Zanesville packet, which will carry him as far as Lowell, when he will have to take horse, and a ridge ride of ten miles, of a good measurement, brings him to his destination. The other is called the ridge road, a ride of twenty miles, whose intricacies I have not explored. The third and last, which is called, as I have mentioned above, the Creek road, is laid almost its entire length along Duck Creek. It is seven miles from turn before you reach the creek, but thence forward you are in sight nearly the whole way. Almost within the city limits derricks begin to attract your attention. The method of boring employed on the lower part of the creek is primitive in the extreme. I saw but one engine in all the way between Marietta and Lower Salem, a distance of ten miles. A spring board and a drill are the simple implements with which the first seekers for oil essayed to extract the reluctant commodity. By these agencies, of course, they were not able to attain a depth of more than two hundred feet, and a surface well was the utmost that could reward the efforts of the operators. Nor were the first attempts to develope this section, aided by the impetus of capital. They were purely sporadic undirected efforts on the part of men without the means or energy to accomplish any substantial result, devoid of system or persistence. Before reaching Lower Salem the observer passes a stream called the Paw-paw, which pours into Duck Creek, and along which several considerable wells are already in operation, with quite a respectable yield.

The equestrian will remark, as he rides along the creek, on nearing Macksburgh, that the water is covered, to quite an extent, with oil floating on the surface. Every place that admits of its collection is enriched with a deposit of the precious unction. Every bend in the creek accumulates it. A few miles the hither side of Macksburgh, he has to ford the creek, which is here quite deep, being fully to the stirrup in the shallower parts. A few minutes hard riding brings him within sight of innumerable derricks, and here the smoke of engines, for the first time, meets his eye. The very first object that presents itself to his observation, before entering the town, is the "Dixon" well, which was pumping quite copiously as your correspondent rode up. The previous evening a terrible conflagration had raged around the well. An unwary watchman had approached with a light. The inflammable gas that is found to rush out of borings in this locality with wonderful force, caught fire, making great damage amongst the tanks, barrels, &c., causing the loss of large quantities of oil, which ran into the creek, and occasioned the unusual appearances of oil that I had observed on the water coming up. The "Acme" well is just contiguous, with its engines puffing away at their remunerative labor. The "Steel" well can be seen from the road, and the "Dutton" is hid in the patch of woods to the right of the rider. Everywhere are to be seen indications of unceasing activity. All spots that, from their situation, surface or other indication, promise a favorable result, are being thoroughly developed. The wells in this locality have attained a considerable depth. Unlike the more immature efforts on the lower part of the creek, the spring board and its drill are unknown, and complete mechanical appliances supply the place of those more primitive implements. The "Dixon" well is sunk, I believe, to a depth of 1790 feet, and others have been bored to a depth of 850. Nor are the attempts at development confined to the immediate vicinage of the town. Far out of the town, on the Duck Creek waters, for as great a distance as seven miles, the whole intermediate country is filled with wells, either pumping oil, or in process of boring. Over fifty new engines are hard at work. Every available spot of bottom land, lying along the creek at least, is taken up. And for that matter, the hillsides, too; for so great is the demand for property suitable for the purpose, that farmers have become very exacting, and if at all, you must take your purchase on their own conditions. But a few months ago, any amount of land could be had on the most reasonable terms for purchase, and for a moderate consideration on lease. But a driving, energetic man can still effect many things that promise advantage, by dipping into the side-runs and streams that pour into the main creek, and that indicate results quite as favorable as those that have occurred on Duck Creek itself.

About eight or ten miles above Macksburgh, you get into the traditionary history of the oil yield in this section. The story goes that about forty years or so ago, a good man named McKEE lived there with his family. In the progress of time, McKEE sunk a well for salt water, with great success. One night they were awakened by a horrible conflagration. The whole hills, it appears, were lit up, and the lurid flame could be seen even in Marietta. On searching for the cause, he found that it issued from his salt well. An inflammable substance rushed out of the aperture with incredible violence, and poured, burning as it poured on to the water, where, marvelous to relate, and to their fancy horrible to behold, it burned as it floated. By dint of exertion, however, they succeeded in putting it out; not, however, before all the creeks and waters of the region were covered by the commodity now known and sought after as petroleum. McKEE shut up his well, and doubtless never bestowed a thought upon the oil as a commercial article, but simply remembered it as a disagreeable nondescript that had spoiled a very good salt well. And this is the first experience in a development that has made Duck Creek and Macksburgh famous all over the country.

Macksburgh at first glance gives the traveller no impression of unusual grandeur. As yet it is a city strictly in embryo. The Macksburghers have a horror of the pride of life. In fact the principal element of Macksburgh vicinage is mud, mud rendered pliable and yielding by oil. The roads and streets are mud; mud to the hub, and the hub in to the sticking extremity.

LOWELL ON THE MUSKINGUM.

The beast that carries a man to Lowell, from Macksburgh, has deserved his bait. Such a well-assorted collection of muds, of all depths, consistencies and colors, it were hard to surpass anywhere. The ride is about ten miles, and, for a great part of the way, constantly up hill. When it is known that over this road is wagoned all the oil that is yielded by the Duck Creek wells, with the slight exception of a trifling product of the Paw-paw, it will be seen by the reader what a stupendous task it must be to get the commodity to the shipping point, which is at Lowell. I would not perhaps have ridden so far out of my way, but for the reason, that I wished to ascertain the actual shipment of the article, and I knew no way so effectual toward this end as actual inspection and inquiry at the place of export.

Here allow me to say that there is considerable allowance to be made between the actual and reported yield; between the rumors that are designed to effect the sale of stocks in New-York, Boston, Philadelphia and Pittsburgh, and the precise dimensions of the product as ascertained by personal examination at the wells. You will find people who are ready to talk quite glibly about wells on Duck Creek and Horseneck, that are yielding from four to five hundred barrels a day. This is all pure fiction. No such yield has at any time been attained in any of either the Ohio or Virginia oil districts. People who deal in these round, inflated figures, only show their entire ignorance of the matter they discuss. We must remember that as yet the thing is almost entirely prospective; although the oil is here and can be seen flowing quite freely. Wagoning over these monstrous roads is a long and difficult process, and for a great part of the year utterly out of the question. No one but an observer can well conceive the difficulty attending the transportation of an engine from the wharf at Lowell to the wells at Macksburgh, and a strong team have as much as they can do to haul the usual load of from four to six barrels of oil up the steep hills that intervene between the wells and Lowell. The traveler will see frequent evidences of an unsuccessful struggle in the barrels that have been thrown off and left to lie along the roadside. As he approaches Lowell the country begins to descend, until about a mile from the town, he finds himself on a level.

Lowell is a small town on the Muskingum, a river navigable for steamboats as far as Zanesville, and for vessels of light draught to Dresden, where, through a cut-off two miles and a half long, it is connected with the Ohio Canal, and through the latter with Lake Erie. It is formed by the union, at Cashocton, of the Tuscana River with the Walhounding, or White Woman's River. The town, before lively enough, is likely to receive an immense impetus from the oil export that is taking place. Here you begin to see signs of the accumulation of the staple, from the Macksburgh wells. Prospecting is going on actively on the Muskingum River. Oil has been found at McConnellsville, some distance above Lowell, and possesses an advantage lacking to the Macksburghers, it is accessible to market without any of the labor attending the other locality. The bottom lands lying on both sides of the river are pretty well taken up.

THE LOWER OIL FIELDS.

Are the Ohio and Virginia oil regions to any extent a speculative reflex of the Western Pennsylvania? I would answer that to some extent they are. This fact is unquestionable—the effect at development was almost simultaneous. When you say to a large operator here, or to a native of the place, your oil products bear no comparison with the yield in the Pennsylvania oil district, they will answer that there has not been the same labor and effort at development here; that capitalists did not rush in here as they did in the Venango section; that their efforts at development were of the rudest sort; that the springboard and drill were all the appliances they were able to bring to bear to stimulate production; that on the breaking out of the war, the men threw down their instruments, closed up their wells, and allowed them to stand. They overlook the fact that precisely analagous steps for development were taken in both sections; and that the main difference is here, that while in Pennsylvania these simple appliances were sufficient to disclose reservoirs of exhaustless magnitude, in the lower field they were not attended by the same result. That in the Venango region the yield was so prolific and spontaneous as to impel capital, by an irresistible law, to take it up and develop its treasures; no corresponding exuberance rewarded a perfectly simultaneous and eager effort below. There is another marked and singular diversity between the two sections. While this Virginia and Ohio region is charged with exhaustless deposits of bitumen, there are no such formations in the Franklin region. Here the oil seems to be cannel coal in solution, while there there is no such deposit. It is certainly a striking dissimilarity, and without particularly relishing pedantic discussion, I would like much to see an elucidation of such a striking diversity. The region between Johnstown and Pittsburg is probably more heavily charged with bitumen than any other in the world, and yet not a drop of oil has been found in all that locality. From this fact, which, with or without a theory, is sufficiently curious, it is patent that the oil here is a deposit from the immense beds of coal which lie all over this section of country. A traveling acquaintance tells me that after looking over this whole lower section,—and he had been particularly directed to the Athens region,—he was going up again to the Venango section, and that for actual operative purposes he would rather have a few rods there than hundreds of acres here. But it must be confessed that nowhere in the United States is to be found a place where the rule of speculators has such undisputed sway. The magnitude of the transactions that are daily taking place is astonishing. Nothing now remains in first hands. Not only about Marietta and Duck Creek, but along all the runs and creeks pouring into the Ohio, the busy speculator may be found taking up property. It is the same with the Parkersburgh and Hughes Rivers, the Big Sandys, (when they are accessible,) and the Kanawhas—everything is being taken up. In fact, so eager is the speculative fever, that I have met a gentleman who was hunting up a rebel, to whom he was willing to prefer an immense reward, to push his way up to the Big Sandy and obtain certain acknowledgments that were needed from parties living there. Yet he has not met his man that is willing to incur the risk. I myself started out from Parkersburgh to attempt an exploration through a section in which I felt much interest; but was turned back by learning that a man in whose trail I was treading had a couple of days before been found lying in a ditch with his throat cut, completely stripped of his clothes. It is truly surprising the amount of land that has been secured by parties anxious to develope their capacities for a yield of oil. And it is quite amusing to observe the expedients to which many of these enterprising purchasers resort to advertise their properties. The more pushing, after securing a large tract, employ an engineer to survey their domain, draw a map of the district, and the special locality is brought into relief by red or yellow lines, which a foot-note informs is the line of the oil product. This can be accomplished without even the aid of an engineer, or, indeed, without going out of your study. A piece of yellow ochre and an ordinarily correct map of the district is all you need, and you can bring out the line of your property by a few skillful touches, and a penciled foot-note does the rest.

A WORD ABOUT MIDDLE MEN.

Before I close my letter, I wish to say a word as to a third party that stands between the buyer and the seller, and who exercises a pernicious influence on both. I mean the middle man. Farmers that a few months ago would have been glad to take a few thousands for their farms, and consider themselves highly remunerated besides, have been schooled by this agency into inventing a scale of incredible variability. Your Eastern man comes here desirous of securing a lease or fee simple, anxious to possess an interest in a region that has been brought so prominently before his attention. He instantly finds himself surrounded at his hotel with an eager class of men, who assure him that everything is already secured; that nothing is to be had, and that it is only through their efforts that he can hope to accomplish anything. In many cases, they have from the farmers, by the payment of a bonus of fifty or a hundred dollars, a conditional title to their farms; the middle man is allowed sixty or ninety days to resell, failing which, the property reverts to the original owner. Transactions of this character have created a class rapacious and unscrupulous to a degree that is not propitious to the pockets of the buyer. In many cases they have no claim whatever to the lands of which they dispose, but play the purchaser against the farmer, and vice versa. They do a positive injury to the place; for their existence has a tendency to enhance prices to that enormous extent that no man may hope to return a dividend on his investment. To all New-Yorkers, I would say, avoid them.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, SUNDAY, FEB. 12, 1865

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NEWS OF THE DAY.

THE REBELLION.

Richmond papers of Friday, received in Washington yesterday, announce the capture of Branchville by SHERMAN, but give no particulars. This result has been expected for several days, in consequence of SHERMAN'S known proximity to this point. It effectually severs all communication between Virginia and the Gulf and Trans-Mississippi States.

Gen. GRANT was in Washington yesterday, and testified before the Committee on the conduct of the War in regard to the exchange of prisoners, in regard to which he said that the matter was now entirely in his hands, that he had made an arrangement for the exchange to go on man for man until the entire number held by one side or the other should be exhausted, and that the delivery of our men would now go on at the rate of three thousand or more per week, the Salisbury and Danville prisoners coming first. Gen. GRANT afterward visited both Houses of Congress in session, and was received with marked distinction.

The latest intelligence from the Army of the Potomac reports no further fighting. Our troops hold the line recently wrested from the enemy, and are engaged in fortifying it in a very elaborate manner. The Richmond papers of Friday admit the movement to be a success.

A dispatch from Cincinnati to the Philadelphia *Bulletin* says "that as soon as the rebels ascertained that troops from THOMAS' army were being sent East, the most reliable divisions of HOOD'S rebel army were hastily dispatched East, taking the cars at Meridian, going as far as possible in that way, marching across the gap made by SHERMAN, and taking the cars again on the other side of the break for Augusta. It is believed that ten thousand rebels have thus gone forward, and by this time are in Augusta." This statement might be entitled to some credence, were it not for the fact that it would take so large a force of ten thousand men three months to make the trip across "the gap made by SHERMAN," with the limited transportation facilities now possessed by the rebels in Georgia and Alabama.

The Columbus correspondent of the Cincinnati *Gazette* gives the particulars of the refusal of 260 out of 500 rebel prisoners, at Camp Chase, to accept the offer of exchange. Col. RICHARDSON, Commandant at Camp Chase, received instructions from the Commissary-General of Prisoners to make up a list of 3,000 prisoners for exchange, in detachments of 500, and in which he was not to include any who did not wish to be exchanged, He called out the first 500, to whom he read the order, which was received with cheers. He then announced that those who did not wish to be exchanged were not obliged to go, and ordered any such to step forward five paces. Only three or four stepped forward. He then ordered all back to their quarters. This was not the end of the matter, however. Soon after he received a score or so of notes from prisoners, requesting to be kept behind. Col. RICHARDSON then resolved to test the matter thoroughly, and again assembled the five hundred. He stated to them all that had occurred. He told them that he would take another vote, which should be final, explaining to them that those who remained behind would have to continue in prison. He then called upon them to make their choice. Immediately two hundred and sixty stepped forward, requesting to remain, some of them stating that they preferred to stay in prison ten years rather than be sent back to the rebel army. This number included all present who had served under HOOD. There are near 10,000 prisoners, altogether, at Camp Chase.

CONGRESS.

Both Houses were in session yesterday. In the Senate, the joint resolution of thanks to Maj.-Gen. THOMAS was favorably reported. The Freedman's Bill was made the special order for Monday. Gen. GRANT appeared on the floor of the Senate, and was introduced to the members generally. The credentials of Mr. CRAGIN, the new Senator from New-Hampshire, were presented and referred. The Appropriation Bill was taken up and an amendment adopted increasing the salaries of the Assistant Secretaries of departments to $3,500 per year. An amendment appropriating $60,000 for the enlargement of the Congressional Library was adopted, and the bill, as amended, was then passed. Adjourned.

In the House Mr. ODELL, of New-York, presented memorials from the New-York Chamber of Commerce to tax sales of merchandise, to construct a ship canal between Lakes Erie and Ontario, and to establish a line of mail steamers to Japan and China from San Francisco. Mr. RICE, of Massachusetts, rose to a question of privilege, and caused to be read an article from the New-York *Evening Post*, charging him with being a paper manufacturer, and therefore voting to put money in his own pocket, when he voted against reducing the tax on paper. He denied the charges emphatically, and denounced the author of them. Mr. STEVENS proposed to rule out the reporter of the paper from the privileges of the House, but subsequently withdrew his resolution. Gen. GRANT appeared on the floor of the House, and a recess was taken for the purpose of congratulating and receiving him. The Tax Bill was then taken up and the amendment to put an additional tax of fifty cents per barrel upon beer and other malt liquors was rejected. After further consideration the House adjourned.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

Neither branch did much business yesterday. In the Senate a bill was favorably reported for the construction of an armory in Rochester. A bill was introduced to authorize the Jersey Ferry and First-avenue Railroad Company to lay a track in certain streets in New-York.

In the assembly there was scarcely anything done before the adjournment.

GENERAL NEWS.

The Chicago *Evening Journal* states that the troops moving from Gen. THOMAS' army, down the Tennessee, as recently stated, are Gen. A. J. SMITH'S command only. Their destination is not known. The Twenty-third Corps, under Gen. SCHOFIELD, a portion of the Fourth Corps, under Gen. WOOD, and detached portions of the Fifteenth and Seventeenth Corps, under Gen. MEAGHER, have gone to the Army of the Potomac.

The reported capture of Branchville by SHERMAN, put Gold down to 205 on Saturday, a decline of 6 ⅜ cent. from yesterday's latest street figures. Government stocks were active; new issue 5-20s advanced ¼@½. The miscellaneous list opened buoyantly and closed quite heavily. In produce and merchandise moderate business was transacted. Low grades of Flour and all kinds of Pork were firmer. Cotton and Petroleum lower. The freight market was dull.

Col. BAKER'S detective officers have apprehended Capt. MCMAHON, partner of Capt. JAMES MOONEY. One ISAACS, keeper of a millinery and bounty-brokerage establishment in Canal-street, was arrested for defrauding a recruit.

Mr. S. C. WILLIAMS'S building, No. 60 John-street, which was leased by Messrs. J. A. BABCOCK & Co., manufacturers of silver-plated ware, and Messrs. J. D. BATES & Co., dealers in paper, twine, cotton, etc., was destroyed by fire at about four o'clock yesterday morning. The loss, which is estimated at $60,000, is covered by insurance.

The death of the rebel Gen. JOHN H. WINDER is announced at Florence, S. C. This is the man who caused the barbarous treatment of our prisoners at Andersonville, last summer, and he was in command of the prisoners' camp at Florence when he died. He leaves a terrible record of savage cruelty behind him. His successor, be he who he may, cannot but be an improvement upon him.

In regard to the difficulties in the New Jersey Legislature, on account of the equal political division of the two houses, the Newark *Advertiser*, of yesterday, says: "We learn that the differences which have existed in the Legislature in reference to a joint meeting have been amicably adjusted. Committees of the two parties met in conference, and agreed that the Commissioners of each county should be Unionists or Democrats, according to the political predominance of its representation in the Legislature. The questions of United States Senator and State Treasurer were left open to contest in the joint meeting. Under this arrangement, Union Commissioners will be elected from this county. Joint meeting will be held on Wednesday next."

BELL BOYD'S husband has been unconditionally released by order of the War Department, and sailed for Europe on Wednesday last.

The Wilmington (N. C.) *Journal* of a late date says that shad have made their appearance in that market, at $1 50 per pair, in specie. What they would be worth in rebel money does not appear.

Lieut.-Col. FREDERICK TREMAIN, of the Tenth Cavalry, and son of Judge TREMAIN, of Albany, badly wounded before Petersburgh on Monday, died on Wednesday. Col. TREMAIN joined the service in 1862, as Adjutant of the Seventh Volunteer Artillery, one of the best and largest regiments sent from Albany. It was assigned to duty in the forts near Washington, but in the course of a few months, Col. T., anxious for a more active military life, sought and obtained a position on the Staff of Gen. GREGG, in the cavalry corps of Major-Gen. SHERIDAN. He speedily won the confidence of his superiors, and promotion soon followed the development of the soldierly accomplishments which distinguished him in the many battles in which he anticipated. No better evidence of his merits as a soldier need be cited than the fact that he had earned the rank of Lieutenant-Colonel at the early age of twenty-one.

JOHN CAMPER, who is said to be an experienced and wealthy counterfeiter, was committed yesterday by Justice DODGE, and $20,000 in spurious bank-notes and fractional currency, several printing presses, plates and a quantity of paper and ink, which were seized at his house in Fifty-fourth-street, were confiscated.

The pupils of the Primary Department of the Twelfth-street School gave a concert at the Academy of Music last evening, under the direction of G. F. BRISTOW. The attendance was very large, and the entertainment highly successful, reflecting much credit upon both pupils and instructor.

The Twenty-second Regiment gave its fifth promenade concert last evening, at the armory, in Fourteenth-street. The music was by Helmsmuller's Band, and attracted a large audience.

The Peace Conference and the Rebel Leaders.

Two distinct things are to be learned from the language with which the rebel leaders follow up the failure of the Peace Conference. First, that their spirit of rebellion is as stubborn as ever; and, second, that they are conscious that popular support would fail them without grossest deception. In other words, that what really took place in the conference did not change their own purpose a jot, but that this reality must be perverted and disavowed in order to keep the people satisfied.

The three rebel commissioners, in their report to JEFF. DAVIS, truthfully set forth, as Mr. LINCOLN'S *sine qua non*, "a complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States over all places within the States of the Confederacy," and they do not conceal that whatever else was said by him was simply corollory to that. JEFF. DAVIS, in his speech at the African Church meeting, accepts for himself this as the mortal issue. With the utmost emphasis he declared that "nothing save the independence of the Confederacy could ever receive his sanction,"—that "sooner than that the two Governments would ever be united again, he would be willing to yield up everything he had on earth, and, if possible, would sacrifice a thousand lives before he would succumb." This puts it beyond all further doubt, that the straits of the rebellion have made no change in the spirit of its prime manager. It is a new confirmation of what we have declared from the beginning—that it was vain to hope for any abatement of the rebel temper of JEFF. DAVIS—that he had gone into his work with a purpose unalterably set, either to succeed or to perish—and that, so long as he held a remnant of power, there was not the remotest chance of securing his submission, however sorely he might be pressed. There is no such thing as treating with him, for at the very threshold he exhibits complete defiance. Independence, or war to the bitter end, is his only alternative. He brandishes it as a flaming sword against the first step toward peace. Thus he stands, and will stand, so long as he has power to stand at all. After this last demonstration of his, even the blindest peace man of the North cannot fail to discern this.

But the rebel leaders dare not trust their people with the issue in that form. They studiously distort it. In his message to the rebel Congress, JEFF. DAVIS represents that President LINCOLN "refused to give any terms or guarantees than those which a conqueror may grant, or permit us to have peace on any other terms than their unconditional submission to their rule." By this use of the words "conqueror" and "rule," he means to deceive the people into the belief that the real alternative is war or vassalage. What Mr. LINCOLN really demanded, according to the report of the rebel commissioners themselves was "the complete restoration of the authority of the Constitution and laws of the United States"—in other words *Constitutional* rule, a rule subject to all the limitations, and checks, and guards which were put into the Federal Constitution by the founders of the Republic. The South is asked to reaccept what its fathers and our own deemed to be a perfect safeguard of national unity and freedom; and JEFF. DAVIS pretends that is asked to take on an absolute yoke of bondage, to submit itself to the unlimited mastery of a conqueror. What could drive him to this atrocious perversion, but the fear that the people would not sustain him on the real issue? It cannot be supposed that he would thus falsify wantonly, without an object, He must have thought there was need of it. The falsification is, in fact, a confession from his own lips that there is a Union feeling in the South, that can be kept down only by the most desperate resorts.

The commissioners allude in their report to the proposed amendment of the Constitution making an end of slavery. They state its effect truly. Even this JEFF. DAVIS thinks it necessary for him to pervert. He asseverates that a power is assumed "on the part of the Federal Congress to legislate on the subject of the relations between the white and black population of each State." The proposed amendment involves no such power. It simply clothes Congress with the power of enforcing the amendment itself, that is to say, the termination of slavery, "by appropriate legislation." The power given Congress relates to the relations between master and slave, and to no other relations whatever between the white and black population. Congress will have no more power than it ever had to determine whether the black man shall vote, or hold public offices, or serve on juries, or be invested with other civil privileges. The Federal Constitution gives it no such power, and it will receive no amendment conveying such a power. Every State will continue to have, as before the rebellion, the reserved right to regulate internally the civil and social relations of its own people, with this single exception of slavery. Any state, whose people are now in rebellion has but to submit to the Constitution to entitle itself to the same guarantees in this respect that are enjoyed by New York, or Illinois, or any other state whose people have not rebelled. There may be individuals in the Federal Congress who would be glad to have the Constitution so amended as to divest the States of this power to determine the relations of the freedmen to the white population. But there is not the slightest probability that the requisite number of Congressmen can be obtained to sanction the submission of such an amendment to the states; nor the slightest probability, even if this were effected, that the requisite number of States would consent to its ratification. JEFF. DAVIS, in presenting this grasping of Federal power as a bugbear to frighten the Southern people from a return to their constitutional duty, again shows his sense of the moral weakness of his cause.

It would be vain to try to predict how long the Southern people will be managed with such deceptions. The rebel press of all shades is doing its best to drive them home by exaggerated repetition. Our only safe way is to assume that falsehood will have the same effect as ever in checking Union sentiment, and in relying upon the blaze of battle only for any efficient enlightenment. The only sure way to relieve the South from imposition is to strengthen GRANT and SHERMAN.

Public Education in the State of New-York.

The annual report of the State Superintendent of Education presents many noteworthy features. The amount realized from the school tax reached the sum of $2,663,097, two-thirds of which was raised in the cities. The amount paid for teachers' salaries alone exceeded this sum by over four hundred thousand dollars—a result, no doubt, due in great part to the advance in the scale of remuneration, rendered necessary by the depreciation of the currency. Thus, while the number of public schools kept open during 1864 was less by seventeen than in 1863, the amount paid for teachers was greater, in the first-named year, by the sum of $367,573.

Apart from the State tax there was raised by voluntary taxation over $150,000 for school libraries and apparatus—distributed among 11,717 schools. The school population, which includes persons between the ages of 5 and 21, is found to number 1,307,822; two-thirds of whom are credited to the rural districts, and one-third to the cities. The sum paid for teachers in town and country, naturally does not bear the same proportion as the school population. On the 447,467 children set down as of school age in the cities, we expend more in the shape of remuneration to teachers than on the 860,355 that belong to the rural districts. But referring again to the city as against the rural tax, the balance is equitably established between town and country—inasmuch as two-thirds of the entire school tax for the State comes from the cities.

The part of the report, however, which challenges most earnest attention is that which bears upon the attendance, at the Public Schools. It is almost startling to find that there are in the State of New-York three hundred and thirty-six odd thousand children that have not been in attendance at school for any portion of the year. Even when we admit that the school age includes a long term—longer, perhaps, than is strictly warranted by the natural laws of industrial economy in a young country where labor, skilled and unskilled, is of such high account—we still see in this particular portion of the report matter demanding grave attention. Those who would meet the question by suggesting that a portion of the so-called non-attendants are under private tuition, would only aggravate the difficulty, even if they proved that there were means of private tution made available for the entire population thus unaccounted for in the Public Schools. If one-fourth part of those included within the school age are prohibited, by social or religious prejudice, from taking advantage of the Public School system, it would ultimately become a question how far a Public School tax is equitable. We do not believe, for our part, that any such prejudice exists to the extrusion of even one-tenth the reported number of non-attendants. It is only, we fear, too true, that—with its large immigrant population—New-York is to-day raising, feeding and breeding a vast population of citizens, entirely beyond the pale and influence of any sort of common school training.

Pointing out this alarming evil is a much easier task than even hinting at the possibility of a remedy for it. The instinctive abhorence of a great cosmopolitan community like the City and State of New-York, for every species of sumptuary legislation, forbids the exercise of any compulsory rule in the premises. And yet, it may ultimately come either to this, or to the abrogation of the system altogether. It would be found, we venture to say, that the class of our population that stands most in need of Common School training as a stepping-stone to the rights and duties of citizenship, are precisely those classed as "non-attendants."

Arming Slaves at the South.

While the President and the Secretary of State were discussing with the "Southern Commissioners" the question of peace, the "Confederate Senate and House of Representatives at Richmond were debating the grave question of putting arms in the hands of the Southern slaves to aid in accomplishing what has otherwise proved a failure—the subversion of the national authority by an armed conspiracy of white men, The subject having been simultaneously discussed in the two Houses, we get from the concurrent sentiment of the rebel Representatives something like a fair notion of the progress which the movement has made.

In the rebel Senate the question was brought up on the employment of forty thousand negroes on the rebel fortifications, and to this Senator ORR, of South Carolina, very forcibly objected; first, on the ground that the number was altogether insufficient, and next, for the reason that such an application of negro labor would have the effect of disorganizing the Confederate army. The moment it was known that negroes were to be put into the army, Mr. ORR contended the white soldiers would leave by thousands. "It was simply," he said, "a question between entering one or the other army. He believed the negroes would go to the Yankees."

Senator MAXWELL also spoke against putting negroes into the armies, on the ground that such a step involved the abolition of slavery. Opposed to this view was Mr. JOHNSON, "of Missouri," who was in favor of giving Gens. LEE and BEAUREGARD all the negroes they wanted. A Mr. BURNETT followed on the same side, and ultimately the Senate divided; ten voting in favor of the measure for the employment of negroes on the fortifications, to the number asked for by DAVIS' Secretary of War, and nine voting the other way.

In the "House" the question came up on a brief but formidable series of resolutions offered by one Mr. ATKINS, the bearing and pith of which may be gathered from the final one which declared that, "between subjugation and using our slaves in our defence, every principle of justice and self-preservation requires the latter, and, therefore, we should at once put one hundred thousand slaves, between the ages of seventeen and forty-five, in the field."

The resolutions were ultimately referred to the Committee on "Military Affairs."

Now, there is nothing in these resolutions or in the debates consequent upon them—if taken by themselves—of a very alarming nature. But, occurring as they did at the very moment when Messrs. STEPHENS & Co. were doing the part of peace apostles in Hampton Roads, they show how entirely prudent and wise it was for the President to turn his back upon every suggestion of an armistice, even if the proposal was backed, as it may have been, by profuse promises of a pacific tendency. An armistice would have allowed just such debates as this, of arming a servile population against the Government of the United States, to have fullest swing. It would have been an edifying spectacle for our loyal citizens here, and a most gratifying spectacle for those who "sympathize" with us abroad, to see the President of the United States order GRANT, SHERMAN and THOMAS to sheath their swords for three or four months, while LEE'S drill sergeants at Richmond and Charleston were quietly teaching one hundred thousand or more brawny non-emasculated negro slaves the art of plunging a bayonet into our loyal defenders at the earliest opening of a new Spring campaign. Placed side by side, the speeches of the rebel Congressmen at Richmond, and of the rebel delegates at Fortress Monroe, would doubtless be the most profitable commentary—each upon the other—that one could read at the present moment. We can understand from the former at least what an armistice of ninety, or sixty, or even thirty days would have brought us had the request therefor been granted.

The Progress of Confederation in Canada.

Since the Alien Bill was passed by the Legislature at Quebec, the Crown Ministers have directed their utmost energy to bring their confederation scheme to a vote. The signs are that they will be supported by overwhelming majorities in both Houses. The difficulties of the case will not, however, be entirely surmounted when these anticipated results are reached. There is a strong feeling of opposition to federation in the maritime colonies. Prince Edward's Island and Newfoundland will almost certainly reject the scheme. Its acceptance by Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick is by no means assured, and although such an issue in the Eastern colonies would not prevent Upper and Lower Canada from establishing a federal system of their own, it would leave the separate provinces practically in the same isolated condition in which they are now. All the anticipations of forming a powerful maritime State would be at an end. All the fine promises on which the English Government have been fain to rely in the matter of transferring the burdens of colonial defence from the Imperial shoulders, would fall to the ground. A mutually hostile system of tariff would still prevail along all the inter-provincial frontier lines; and the building of the inter-colonial railroad would be indefinitely postponed. All this, and worse, will come of a non-agreement between the maritime provinces and the West. If the present coalition Government is thwarted in the prime object for which it was formed, it is improbable that another can ever be brought together of sufficient strength to carry such a scheme hereafter. Party lines in Canada would be re-established at once. Sectionalism and sectarian strife would resume their sway, and the old commercial rivalry between the East and the West become ten-fold more bitter than ever.

We can well understand how, in view of these evils, the Canadian Ministers are straining every nerve to carry their point. To many of them defeat on this question will be political death. On the other hand, if they should succeed, there will be high imperial distinctions open for some of them. Knighthoods, Baronetcies, West Indian Governorships, will be among the more ordinary class of honors which will fall to the lot of the successful advocates of federation. No such prizes have ever awaited colonial ambition.

We shall, then, be prepared to hear that rather than fail Lord MONCK and his advisers will make the freest possible use of the same agencies as were brought into requisition by Lord SYDENHAM in carrying out the scheme of legislative union which has been in operation in Canada ever since. Constituencies were then bought by the dozen, and what was long considered an utterly hopeless project was compassed by an outlay of British gold, the like of which had never been known in Parliamentary contests. The difficulty in the way of effectually applying the same agencies now is, we take it, of a two fold character. First, there is no living British statesman possessed of the iron will of Lord SYDENHAM. Next, the Governor-General of Canada could not bring the same influences to bear in the maritime colonies—where the main difficulties have to be overcome—as if he lived among them. Still a free use of patronage and money combined may achieve what is otherwise something like a hopeless undertaking.

The Prussian Imbroglio.

The political campaign has fairly opened in Prussia. The President of the Second Chamber, Herr GRABOW, has replied to the King's speech, not by reciprocating his Majesty's expression of desire for a settlement of the differences existing between the Ministers and the Deputies, but by entering into a detailed enumeration of the Government's aggressions on the liberties of the country since the dissolution of the former Diet. He showed that even while the King and VON BISMARK were winning glory in foreign war, the work of oppression at home never ceased. The Liberal press was persecuted; Liberal officials were "disciplined;" the Royal assent was refused to the election of men of Liberal opinions to municipal dignities; Liberal sentiments were placed under a ban; and Liberal citizens were continually abused, insulted and calumniated by the servile journals of the Court. This pointed censure of the Government was received with storms of cheering by the Chamber, and so irritated Ministers that Count EULENBURG, in the name of his colleagues, reprimanded the President, and told the Deputies that their plaudits could have no effect on the Government. "We stand," said he, "on the rock of right, and shall not let ourselves be forced from our position."

But the Deputies are equally sure that they "stand on the rock of right," and are equally determined not to suffer themselves to be forced from their position. So where is the chance of a compromise? Evidently there can be none while VON BISMARK remains in office, and has the confidence of the King, since the Minister-President is about the very last man who would succumb to his enemies, even for the sake of giving peace to his country. The pertinacity, however, with which the Prussian Premier clings to his arbitrary policy, and the studied indignity with which he continues to treat the House, are alienating from the side of the Crown its more moderate supporters, and daily thinning the ranks of the feeble party who still vote for it. Even the Catholic members are beginning to waver, and have lately presented an address to their sovereign, in which they speak their minds with praiseworthy boldness, and plainly tell the King that "a solution of the question can only be rendered possible by the Government acknowledging the constitutional rights of the nation, and the privileges of the chamber, which have been disregarded during the past three years."

This is excellent counsel; but what likelihood is there that it will be heeded, either by WILLIAM or by his Government, when we find the Minister of the Interior, on the very first business day of the session, so far forgetting himself as to pronounce a caustic censure on the President of the chamber for having drawn the attention of the Deputies to the national grievances, though said Minister was not a member of the chamber at all, and was merely entitled to sit there by virtue of his office?

While such is the respect manifested by the Ministers of the Prussian Crown for the privileges of the popular chamber, there is not much probability that the wise counsel of the Catholic Deputies will be adopted as the policy of the State. Much more probable, indeed, is it, that the struggle between the Prussian Government and the lower branch of the Prussian Diet will endure until death terminates it by taking off the obstinate old monarch, and hurling VON BISMARK and his colleagues from power. Fortunately, however, for Prussia, the day of deliverance is not distant, since WILLIAM is rapidly failing, and when he is gone a law-abiding sovereign will sway the sceptre of the great FREDERIC.

GOOD-BYE, BEAUREGARD!—BEAUREGARD delivered a characteristic speech a few days ago, at Augusta, toward which the columns of Gen. SHERMAN are advancing. He declared that he "intended to fight to the bitter end, and if he failed, he *could beg a passage to some foreign country.*" Some of the papers print the phrase "could *beg* a passage" as "could *pay* a passage," but we find by the Southern journlas that the word used by BEAUREGARD was *beg*.

It would be a touching sight, surely, to behold this great rebel hero trudging along the highways, or dodging along the byways, as a beggar, with his footsteps turned to some foreign country. He would, of course, have a pack on his shoulder, inclosing that resplendent military suit which he wore when he opened his batteries upon Sumter; and inclosing, also, if he were able to carry them, copies of the innumerable mendacious reports and dispatches he has sent forth during his military career. If he traveled through the South, he would, of course, get his alms in Confederate scrip, and the gifts would need to be of a very large denomination if they were to be employed in paying his passage to a foreign land. Perhaps, however, like so many other rebel leaders, he is looking to Mexico, and if so, he can travel through Confederate territory till he has only the Rio Grande to cross to reach his goal. We have no doubt that by the time he travels that far, he will find Union soldiers waiting to receive him. In the meantime, he had better start before SHERMAN catches him.

The Hispano-Peruvian Question.

According to the *Correspondencia*, of Madrid, Spain means to impose humiliating terms on Peru, or to compel her to fight. "If Peru," says that journal, "has consented to enter into negotiations with Admiral PAREJA, if she fully ratifies all the demands of Spain, if she relinquishes to us, as a guarantee for the payment of our war expenses, the guano of her islands, and if she has accepted all these conditions within the period of one week, then we may hope that the Spanish squadron of the Pacific is on its way home. But if, on the contrary, Peru still defers the payment of her debts, if she still refuses to pay the expenses of Spain, why, even in that case, we may expect that our vessels of the Pacific will return to Europe about the 1st of March—but *not* till after having taken as a guarantee the equivalent of all the sums due, —sunk that Peruvian squadron which has been so much vannted," and "left in the ports of Peru the marks of the indignation of Spain." From this same official statement we may judge of the animus of Spain toward her former dependency.

Spain professes not to be ambitious—denies that she thirsts for foreign conquest, and avers that she has no desire to retain possession of the Chinchas. We suspect, however, that it is the want of resources to enable her to gratify her ambition, not the absence of their passion, which makes her affect moderation just now. But if Spain is not ambitious, she is what is infinitely worse —avaricious, unjust, vindictive, merciless. She does not covet the Chinchas forsooth, yet she demands *that* which alone renders those little islands of any value—their guano, their sole and staple product. And why does she demand it? Why, in order that she may indemnify herself therewith for the expenses she incurred in fitting out that anti-Peruvian expedition, the sending of which to the Pacific was a most wanton and iniquitous aggression on the rights of an independent people. But notwithstanding this, the Lima Government has no alternative save to surrender its guano for an indefinite term to Spain, or to pay down on the spot to Admiral PAREJA the $40,000,000 which that Power claims as the cost of the expedition; and if the Peruvian Government will not submit to these exorbitant demands, it is told that the ships of the republic will be sunk, the ports of the republic bombarded, and the vials of Spanish wrath poured out on the heads of its citizens. PAREJA, however, had better pause before he ventures to set about carrying those ferocious menaces into execution, since he has already received warning as to what will be the consequences of attempting to give them effect. Even though the Peruvian President should prove contumacious, Peru is not without support in this great crisis of her destiny. The Ecumenical Congress of the South American republics is sustaining her, and has recently announced to the Spanish Plenipotentiary, that unless things were restored to the condition in which they were prior to the 14th of last April, the representatives of the American republics will consider the question as *continental*. That is, they demand that the Chinchas should be evacuated, and such reparation made to Peru for the insults she has had to endure, as might serve as balm for her wounded honor. What effect the interference of the Congress has had on the mind of the Spanish Plenipotentiary, we know not yet, though there was a statement came to us yesterday, by way of Washington, that an understanding of some sort has been come to between Spain and Peru.

DAVIDSON'S MINUTE CHIROGRAPHY.—We mentioned some days ago the marvelous artistic production in minute chirography of Mr. DAVIDSON of this city. His characters are not merely extremely small, but are formed with a clearness and neatness that make the words and sentences perfectly legible. A man so skillful in an art so rare deserves encouragement. He will write the Lord's Prayer in the compass of a single letter of the alphabet; he will write WASHINGTON'S Farewell Address in a personal name of ten or a dozen letters; and we formerly mentioned that he had written the entire annual message of Gov. FENTON, which occupied six columns of the TIMES, in a few lines. This last work he presented to the Governor, from whom he has received the following letter of acknowledgment:

STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT,
ALBANY, Jan. 27, 1865.

Mr. David Davidson, New-York, No. 204 East Broadway;

SIR:—Your admirable copy of my first annual message, wrought so uniquely and beautifully, has been received. It is indeed a wonderful production in its design, and more especially in its successful performance. Accept my cordial thanks for the gift, together with my sincere wishes that an acquirement so rare may meet with an appropriate and lucrative field for its exercise.

I have the honor to remain, etc.,
R. E. FENTON.

TESTIMONIAL TO THOS. J. BROWN, ESQ.—Mr THOS. J. BROWN, Deputy Surveyor of Customs, for the past 16 years, having resigned, was the recipient, last Saturday evening week, of a purse of $5,000 as a testimonial of respect from the merchants, shippers, members of the bar, &c., the subscription being headed by such names as A. T. STEWART, PAUL SPOFFORD, MOSES TAYLOR, MOSES H. GRINNELL, A. A. LOW, HOWLAND, ASPINWALL, CYRERS, WETMORES, OLIPHANT and many other substantial men. Mr. BROWN resigned to take the superintendency of the Fourth-avenue Railroad. A committee waited upon him at his home, in Thirty-first-street, and Mr. BROWN was presented with the money by Hon. RUFUS F. ANDREWS in a happy speech, and was replied to by Mr. BROWN, after which he invited the committee to a collation, which all did ample justice, wishing Mr. BROWN health, happiness and success in the new enterprise he has entered upon.

ARMISTICES.

Deluded and self-deceived people have been talking for the past year about an armistice, as if a suspension of arms was as resultless as a peace party project, or a panacea for all our national difficulties. In a ring-fight, time and a breathing spell is allowed to the combatants to recuperate, and renew and prolong a struggle of no moment to the nation, however interesting to that nation's refuse. The savage, wiser, because natural—(the soldier as well as the sailor must act instinctively, naturally, as it were)—concedes no such pauses in the conflict. He knows it is *slay or be slain*, and so, when his adversary is down, he leaps upon him, kills him, if necessary, or makes him a captive, a spoil, or a prey, enmeshing him in bonds. The fate of the hunter, in the very claws of the cougar, if he refrains from using his revolver or hunting-knife before his strength and courage fails, is exactly the fate of the North, if we make any terms with the South short of the *absolute* submission of the seceded states. Our fight with them is the struggle of the Templar with the Saracen, truceless and inevitable until the great end is accomplished, the liberation of our own patrimony—that soil purchased with Northern blood and the whole nation's money—from the yoke of a military despotism, founded upon a slaveholding oligarchy. The whole South may be styled the patrimony of the North. How few know that Great Britain had almost, if not altogether, reconquered, in September, 1780, what now constitutes the basis of the seceding States. GEORGE III. was ready to offer peace and independence to the Northern Provinces if they would abandon the Southern. They refused; and it was Northern cool valor and Northern indomitable energy, the capture of BURGOYNE, and the revival of confidence at the North, which enabled the South, with Northern aid, under a Northern General, GREENE, first to hold their own, and then, united with the North, to achieve their ultimate liberation. Outsiders, as regards the army, should recollect, before they clamor for an armistice, that countries, causes and commanders have been lost, ruined and compromised by such indiscretions.

There never was a more discreet and yet more daring General than GUSTAVUS ADOLPHUS. He was well aware, even at his era, that the days of chivalry were past; that craft and cunning had become potent constituents of the art of war, and that a *Commander is stigmatized who gives a chance* when he can avoid it. In 1618, SIGISMUND of Poland made humble request and supplication for a truce of two years, which the Swedish King, despite his private misgivings, generously accorded.

The result was that, after a few months, the unfair and insidious adversary of GUSTAVUS used this respite to renew hostilities with double vigor, and without honest notice. In 1625, the same generosity was rewarded by still deeper duplicity.

In 1632, France, Sweden's subsidiary and powerful ally, and several Ministers of the German Princes, in league with GUSTAVUS, extorted from him a sort of armistice for fourteen days. This he granted to silence their importunities and to exhibit a manifest proof of his pacific inclinations. How bitterly had he reason to repent his concession and generosity "at the expense of his victories." While he kept his word, his enemies violated the agreement. A long catalogue of advantages, fruitful of dark and mischievous events, "resulted from this armistice of *only two weeks*." The Imperial General PAPPENHEIM never regarded it; the Infanta ISABELLA found an opportunity to march troops to the assistance of the (Imperialist) League, the Duke of BAVARIA gained time to circumvent GUSTAVUS, and LOUIS XIII., who had, as it were, compelled the former to grant the armistice too, and France (insidious ally) found means to establish her authority in LORRAINE, and adopt the ELECTOR OF TREVES "under her own protection," to the manifest damage of her generous unsuspicious associate. These advantages, the result of a *fortnight's* suspension of arms, doubtless cost Sweden her King, Germany a million of lives, and went very far toward protracting the war for sixteen years.

In 1635, the Swedish Power had been rolled back toward the shores of the Baltic. Of all the Swedish conquests, Pomerania alone remained sure. Poland had Sweden on the hip, and everything wore the gloomiest aspect for the successor of the great King. Suddenly French mediation, assisted by English, Dutch and Prussian influence, induced Poland to renew a suspension of arms. This "let up" for Sweden, known as the ARMISTICE OF STUMSDORF, lifted an almost unsupportable weight from the nearly exhausted Northern armies. It enabled them to rekindle the flame of hostilities throughout Germany, and carry, to use the expression of SCHILLER, the torch of war to the very steps of the Imperial throne; it freed the Swedish Generals from "a fire in the rear," so that their armies, previously driven back toward the Baltic, flowed irresistibly thence to the Danube.

Many students of French have read VOLTAIRE's Life of PETER the Great, and must remember that upon the banks of the Pruth in 1711, captivity or destruction depended upon the aggressive movements of a Turkish and Tartar army which held the Russians, as it were, in an iron vice. A bribe and CATHARINE's address bought off the Vizier, and purchased an armistice, which not only delivered PETER for the time, but enabled him to prepare his next move against the Sultan, so that it was for him, then, to dictate terms to his former conqueror, not as a suppliant to beg or purchase escape. One hundred and sixty-four years have elapsed, but the lesson is just as pertinent to GRANT and LEE as it was to the Grand Vizier and PETER.

Who has not heard of the "Convention of Cintra" in 1808. Had the English profited by their advantages, and those of the victory of VIMIERA, instead of being deluded by the astuteness of the French commissioners, the French army, instead of escaping with its booty, to swell the ranks of England's enemies, and return freighted with devastation and vengeance, would have *passed under the yoke* as prisoners of war.

Who knew better than NAPOLEON how to seize and apply to his own advantage any proffers of a suspension of arms. In 1796, when, in spite of the victories which had been gained, the slightest check, one caprice of fortune, would have undone everything. The Court of Turin, feeling their own exhausted condition, without perceiving the critical position of the French, proffered an armistice. With his usual instantaneous, subtle appreciation of circumstances, as marked as his energy, BONAPARTE accorded it. This armistice placed Sardinia completely in his power, if he desired to renew the struggle. For, meanwhile, the French assumed positions which constituted them masters of the occasion.

The armistice of the Spring of the same year, 1796, in Germany, accorded by the Austrians, proved fatal to the whole ensuing campaign for them. Again, in 1797, the victorious Directory sent Gen. CLARKE into Italy to propose an armistice of three months to facilitate negotiations. BONAPARTE, who saw the fearful dangers attendant upon such a suicidal course, determined not to allow the envoy of the French Government to act. The result was the glorious campaign from Rivoli to Neumarkt. Again, in 1797, when NAPOLEON, victorious, apparently all-powerful, encamped almost within sight of the steeples of Vienna, he felt he was, and he actually was, in a very critical situation. With its usual feebleness of vision, the Imperial cabinet offered the Armistice of LEOBEN, which resulted in the peace of Campo-Formio. This was a terrible mistake for the enemies of France. Equally pernicious to the coalition against NAPOLEON was the armistice proposed by Austria after Austerlitz, in 1805. Despite his victory, the French Emperor was in a very dangerous situation, and heard with lively satisfaction of the arrival of the Austrian envoy, charged with the duty of proposing a suspension of arms.

The conduct of the French Generals, in 1805, at Vienna, proves the imminent danger of even entering into negotiations for an armistice with a daring and unscrupulous enemy without holding him at bayonet's length, while withholding all confidence in his artful peace propositions.

The Prince of AUERSBERG, with a strong corps held the Vienna Bridge across the Danube, which constituted the sole avenue to the northern part of the Austrian dominions, which was inevitably to become the theatre of war, if the Thabor Bridge fell into the possession of the French invaders. Pleading that an armistice was concluded, MURAT, LANNES, (of whom no one had a right to suspect such a violation of faith,) and BELLIARD advanced in an amicable manner apparently, merely to chat with the Austrian officers charged with holding the bridge. Deceived in the most unjustifiable manner, under reiterated assurances that the armistice was concluded, the Imperial officer was seized, his batteries taken possession of, and the passage of the river secured. Hardly anything in the history of civilized warfare equals this example of duplicity. Fortunately it stands on record to show that no officer should put faith in any enemy's word, and to demonstrate how an unprincipled and astute foe will always turn a suspension of arms to his own advantage.

Has LEE, even, shown a different spirit from MURAT's? Have any of the Southern officers ever failed to take advantage of the honest straightforwardness of Northern antagonists under similar circumstances?

"History is experience teaching by examples." "He who sups soup with the devil," says the proverb, "needs a long spoon," and this certainly holds good as respects Southern functionaries, judging from Fort Pillow, &c., and the whole past four years.

In 1809, despite his astonishing operations in the Island of Lobau, his forcing the passage of the Danube, and his victory, if a decided victory, at Wagram, NAPOLEON was by no means in a desirable position before Znaim when the Archduke CHARLES proposed an armistice. Satisfied from personal examination that the Austrians had the advantage, NAPOLEON acceded to a suspension of arms. The result was that the Treaty of Vienna was more humiliating than the peace of Presburg, which tore from Austria one-third of her territories. These two treaties, which grew out of unwisely accorded armistices, converted Austria from a first-rate Power into a mere dependent upon the will of her astute humiliator.

In every transaction of the South, since the initiative of this rebellion, by the action of their representatives at Washington, by the duplicity of their Administration, by the treatment of our prisoners, by their cruelty upon the battle-field, they have given indications of what use they would make of any armistice we could accord, without the pistol at their head, and the sword at their throat.

At Vienna, in 1805, was exemplified that "*Franci fidem frangunt ridendi*," which has been the vital principle of the Southern faith with us;—that "*Punica Fides*," which characterises the British Cabinet, and which, doubtless, is the key to the close affinity between "*Perfide Albion*" that English aristocracy,—stigmatized by an honest British officer and many writers as the most perfidious Government in Europe,—and that astute, tigerish, overreaching, slaveholding *oligarchy*, which, glorying in basing their new Government on slavery, deny that they are fighting for slavery, to justify their sympathizers abroad, and copperhead friends on this continent, and hoodwink unreflecting people, carried away by the false ideas that the South are fighting not for slavery to the blacks, but for true liberty for the whites.

In 1807, after Friedland, when, although victorious, NAPOLEON had suffered such tremendous losses, at a vast distance from his real base, as made a further advance a measure fraught with danger, especially as his communications were at the mercy of so many contingencies, particularly the hostility of vacillating Austria, ALEXANDER proposed an armistice. NAPOLEON seized the offer rapturously. What was the ultimate result? Although the immediate consequence was the relief of Russia, the ultimate was the advance to Moscow, the terrible Russian losses during the invasion of 1812-13—losses almost as great proportionately as those suffered by NAPOLEON—and the terrific exertions necessary to maintain the devastating wars of eight more fearful years. Had ALEXANDER determined, in 1807, to fight the question out to the bitter end, it is very questionable if NAPOLEON's career would not have ended years before it did terminate. It is this blindness, this want of moral courage, this partial vision, seeing present difficulties but shutting the eyes to certain perspective sorrows, that has given use to the hackneyed proverb, "Those whom the gods would destroy, they first make mad."

Moreover, it was necessary, perhaps, in the providence of God, working by human instruments, that to insure peace to Europe, the blood-embrued, war-born generation of the French Revolution should perish. According to MCFARLANE's "Memoir of the Duke of Wellington," "the grand army of BONAPARTE" which "had perished in Russia, taken as a mass, the men who formed it were veterans in crime as well as in war." To this preamble he adds a quotation: "*C'était une race gangrenée qui n'était plus bonne qu'à mourir*"—"It was a gangrened race, no longer good for anything but to die." These remarks must awaken reflection. Led on by his "star," as he styled it; urged on by his own unfeeling, insatiable selfishness, BONAPARTE rushed blindly, madly, into the depths of Russia to gratify his will, to see those iron bands undergo the same annihilation which Sennacherib's host experienced at the hands of a higher power. Then he gathered fresh hosts to perish in new campaigns, until *Waterloo* shattered, "in one wild night of woe," even that Guard which had seemed impregnable to disease, disaster and death. Such may be the necessary end of the Southern armies, if the present generation is to hope for peace and prosperity. Such a question, however, is not for man to decide or argue. But even all this did not excuse the weakness of CHARLES EMANUEL, in 1796; of FRANCIS, in 1797, 1805, 1809; or ALEXANDER, in 1807, in offering armistices, when such suspension of arms were more necessary to NAPOLEON, accepting, than his self-deluded antagonists, offering them. In 1813, when the *Armistice of Pleswitz*—NAPOLEON's greatest blunder—was proposed, the trumps had changed hands; the reckless gambler in life and misery had lost his lead; the "bluff game" was no longer his to play, and an armistice ended that which the insatiate *rabies* of ambition and selfishness had begun. Were it necessary to augment the list of examples of the evil effects of armistices to nations, powerful enough to recuperate from several overthrows, or stand prolonged depletion—nations such as the Northern States are when opposed to such antagonists, as the nervous, ardent, but physically inferior Southern (so-called) Confederacy—the list could be swelled until the number would tire a reader with its repetition of identical arguments and examples.

The moral of this article and the first principle of war is, never let up an enemy, unless because completely exhausted yourself and unable to hold him down.

To sum up, let us recur to the advice of Marshal Count SAXE, when he said: "Let no one boast to me * * * * * * of the prudence of those who prepare a bridge of gold for the enemy, after defeating him. I say that those who do so serve their masters (their nation) badly." He then recommends pushing on and pursuing without relaxation.

What holds good in regard to the action of a General after a successful battle, is equally incumbent upon a people when they have got the whiphandle of a perfidious enemy or nation. And the North, if true to herself, has the better of the South—much the better. "*Gropings, half measures lose everything in war*," says NAPOLEON. An armistice is both a *groping in the dark* and a *half measure*. Woe to those who, with men's eyes, take to groping in the dark for victory against tigers' eyes, which see so much better in the twilight of doubtful events and in dusky places. The South, treacherous as a wildcat, will have all the advantage in a game, in the twilight or the darkness, in which diplomacy and stratagem always must work.

"Artifice or cunning are the resources of the weak," warns LAVELAINE DE MAUBEUGE. "With them an army can triumph over superior numbers, power, and even intrepidity." In the negotiations and use of armistices, artifice and cunning are the only elements of success.

Again the same military expert lifts up his warning voice: "*In case of success, profit to the utmost by the victory, by affording the enemy not an instant for rest or refreshment—no opportunity to rally, to look about himself, or to reëstablish order; give him no peace; capture his stragglers; pick up his wounded and crippled; send out detachments to capture and remove or destroy his magazines, besiege his strong places, and, particularly in* AN OFFENSIVE WAR, *press forward to gain ground.*"

Finally, fellow Northerners, remember the mingled caution and patriotic declaration which SHAKESPEARE puts in the mouth of the bold Falconbridge:

"This England (Northern States) never did, nor never shall,
Lie at the proud foot of a conqueror,
But when it first did help to wound itself.—
* * * * * * *
Nought shall make us rue,
If England (Free Soil) to itself do rest but true!"

VON BULOW, the genius-permeated, prophetic Prussian military critic, supplies an argument here which is a fitting conclusion to this whole article. He lived in the best days of NAPOLEON, and seems to have been the first to appreciate the resplendent genius of the modern Attila of his country—Germany. He was, likewise, the first European who felt and demonstrated the wonderful capacity of WASHINGTON.

"I will say, in this connection," he remarks, discussing the campaign of 1800, *i. e.*, of Marengo, "a General must not sway to and fro, in the middle, between two extremes—in a word, there must be no doubtful measures, no half resolves. In my judgment, military conservatism is good for nothing. *Neither am I a friend of such a course in politics.* I am in favor of pushing matters to extremes, and am convinced that even in the same manner statesmen and generals, like private individuals, can attribute the greater part of their misfortunes to half resolutions and to indecisive measures."

Northerners, learn from experts in war, in politics, in reflective common-sense philosophy; unite, press on, listen to offers of compromise; no negotiations for armistices, no suspensions of arms, no delays. Like ULYSSES, as long as within the syren's circle of influence, stop your ears, and bid the oarsman urge swiftly on the Ship of State. If we advance, shoulder to shoulder, without gropings or half measures, victory, under Providence, will assuredly be ours; resolution will insure the triumph of Liberty and Progress. The actual tormentors and murderers of our prisoners deserve no mercy; the would-be assassins of our country merit no consideration. Magnanimity will prompt us to spare the conquered, but justice, posterity, humanity, demand that to the Southern leaders we reply in the words of the poet, calmly but determinately, like Fate—

"There stands the headsman, and—the axe!"

ANCHOR.

THE QUESTION OF FEMALE PHYSICIANS.

Letter from a French Lady on the Subject—Hospitals for the Poor in Paris—The Sage Femmes—The True Sphere of Woman—The Bureau de Nourices.

Correspondence of the New-York Times.

PARIS, Friday, Jan. 20, 1865.

Having read with interest the discussion in your columns concerning female physicians, we venture to add a few thoughts upon the subject, suggested by observation in European cities.

We should like better that "a mother of the old school" could see for herself what we have seen, for we fear that nothing but putting her fingers in the very "prints of the nails" will render her "not faithless but believing."

In Paris the hospitals are the special refuge of the poor. One cannot pass in the street without meeting the little hammocks at every town, from which the groans of the sick and dying are distinctly heard, who are on their way, transported by careful *porteurs*, to place themselves under the care of the skillful physicians who are in charge of all these institutions. They are a blessing, the value of which no words can too highly estimate, but because the hospitals are free, and the Government thus provides for the poor. Skillful physicians refuse to visit the abodes of poverty, and a servant, even in a rich family, must go to the public refuge if she needs the counsel of wise men.

In all hospitals there are twenty, fifty and a hundred beds in the same room, and all who receive this gratuitous care must submit to every necessary examination in the presence of these witnesses, and also in the presence of as many students as wish to avail themselves of such opportunities to study particular cases and the manner of treating them. They question and gaze and handle, as if those in their hands were so many animals or logs. Those who are so poor as to be obliged to resort to hospitals must not possess delicacy or sensibility. They are there for the good of the public, quite as much as their own. They are there in order that rich wives and mothers may benefit by the skill acquired in curing them.

But it is especially in the hospitals of *accouchement* that a "mother of the old school" might, at least, learn to pity the suffering, and perhaps pardon those who wish to devote their lives to relieving it. We have often heard rich ladies weep and become almost frantic, if from any cause the long-tried family physician was prevented from attending her at the birth of a child. She must at least have always the same one for similar occasions. What would she say if obliged to enter a hospital and see around her twenty strange men, after having first been divested of every article of clothing, that every motion might be observed, while one talks of her and treats her very much as she would be treated in the dissecting-room, if she should die in her agony. And many have died, as did a Queen of England, because strange witnesses stood gazing at her in such an hour. Poor women have sensibilities as well as the rich; and not long ago a woman who was not rich deprived herself for weeks of half her daily nourishment, and renounced every luxury and many comforts, to enable one who was very poor to avail herself—not of a physician, for this was an impossibility—but of a woman belonging to a class authorized by law and custom in Paris, to educate herself for the profession of *accoucheur*.

The price which a physician demands is not within the means of any but the very rich, but the *sage femme* will go even for nothing, and those who are in health and receive comfortable wages, can very well afford to pay all that a woman ever asks for such a service. Most of them also receive patients at home, and aid poor women in every possible way, to save them from the humiliation which in a hospital they cannot escape. They are allowed to pay in service before or afterward, and for a sum which is trifling, considering the blessing it purchases, a woman may remain one, two, or three weeks with a *sage femme*, and be furnished not only with all necessary care, but linen, and every article needed during such an illness by herself and child.

It is often the case in Paris that women spends several weeks with *sage femme* rather than remain at a hotel or boarding-house, to receive perhaps one or two visits from a physician, and be surrounded by strange servants, though they may be rich enough to pay the expense. We have never seen the skill or competency of these female *accoucheurs* called in question. Their profession is as well known and well established as that of surgeons.

There are not a great number of men who become marvellously skillful, and whether there are any women who are capable of becoming so, is a question not at all necessary to decide. In a great proportion of cases where physicians are called, it is not skill, but care, that is required. We once knew a physician whose services were in demand over a great extent of country, where he was justly celebrated, who said it was not himself, but the nurse, who was to perform the cure, and when he was called, the whole village must be scoured to find one on whom he could rely or he would not prescribe.

We are not of those who believe in the "equality of the sexes." We believe thoroughly that the Bible asserts that God created man and woman—male and female created He them, and no human power can alter his handiwork. No woman can become a man if she wishes, nor anything resembling one in mind or body. Her heart and soul are feminine, and for this very reason there is no danger in giving her the education, the liberty and privileges of men to the fullest extent. How many will care to avail themselves of medical colleges, the field of public discussion, the knowledge of statesmen or the arena of politics. For all that possess talent or ambition for these things, why not say "go and do what you can or what you wish," there is not the slightest danger that the "sphere of woman" will be deserted, or that there will not be enough who prefer the "holy duties of wife and mother." If "a mother of the old school," and the many there are like her, feel solely troubled in their minds about these few, who are as a drop in the bucket, let them turn their attention to the thousands in fashionable life who certainly depart much more widely from the true "sphere of woman," and her honorable and legitimate occupation. We see one often who thinks a woman should never appear outside the door alone. This is unfeminine and quite as improper as to wear the clothes of men. She has a husband to accompany her, and when one died she had money enough to buy another, for European husbands are not to be had for beauty, or love, or any personal virtue or attraction. Money alone can procure them. She considers herself a genuine mother of the old school, and teaches her daughter to sneer at those who by honorable toil gain a livelihood in perfect integrity. They are as much above her as the Heavens are higher than the earth, in all that constitutes a noble and high-minded woman, but her sin is only that she is not capable of comprehending them. She is the type of a large class.

Maiden ladies of the old school sat in the chimney-corner and drank tea, took snuff and talked scandal. It was womanly. Mothers and men did not fear them, they only despised them. But if, because a woman is plain, or poor, or uncomely in any respect, she does not gain access to the "one proper sphere," why must she sit down in idleness and resort to snuff.

If our dear, good mother of the old school, who sits in her easy chair, caressed by fond husband and loving children, with plenty of money to pay the fabulous fees of the kind old family physician, whom we know well and whom we have paid, could be compelled to spend a few weeks in some desolate garrets, up the ricktey stairs to which no man could walk, with cold and hunger and misery for companions, how gladly would she welcome the ministering angel who should come in the form of woman, even with the frightful saddle-bags, full of nauseous drugs, on her arm. She who writes the articles to which we are replying, says she has seen "men tender-hearted and full of sympathy." So have we seen women with minds capable of grasping subjects the most abstruse, and of making a diagnosis with the celerity and exactness of the most savant old disciple of Esculapius. But if surgery is a profession for which woman's weakness unfits her, the broken heart and wounded spirit are as much beyond the sphere of men.

We would like to lead a mother of the old school into this house, over the door of which is written *Bureau de Nourices*, where women from all parts of France come to seek places as wet nurses, and three-fourths, perhaps nine-tenths of whom are unmarried mothers, because these are preferred by those who seek them. Here are twenty before our eyes, all from twenty to twenty-five years of age, and the managers of the society regards them exactly as the fruit merchant opposite regards his potatoes and cabbages. They are his commerce, her means of living. A great proportion of them have voluntarily and deliberately entered this sphere, because it is the one in which they can earn the most money. The physicians who came here to examine them, and the honored wives and mothers who come to engage them, ask them no embarrassing questions and utter no reproaches. This would not facilitate the business. It is not the custom for mothers in France to nurse their own children. They do not like the trouble, and French physicians say it is better for the health of the child to receive its nourishment from another. At this one bureau between three and four hundred are placed every year. Their own children are left in the country where the expense is trifling, and they flock to the city. Good American mothers, you will be shocked at this recital, and at many more we might relate concerning the lower classes in Paris, but do you not suppose that any one of these poor girls would be very happy to take your husband, your wealth, and your position and remain as virtuous as you? What shall these poor girls do for a living? In France teaching is considered a profession as much beyond woman's capacities, and as inconsistent with her proper duties as the practice of medicine is in America. It is not even considered necessary that she knows how to read and write, and three-fourths of them can't sign their names or tell one letter from another. This is not a random assertion, but something we copy from the statistics furnished by the savans of the French Academy. They are wives and mothers, but all the celebrated doctors of Paris have not taught them that in order to be healthy a child must be clean, and they know no more of the rules of health than of those of grammar. For many years the population of France has not increased. But it is not because the sphere of woman is deserted for the learned professions; it is because the mothers are utterly unlearned, and who is to teach them?

If our voice could reach them and our words have effect, we would say to thousands of American women, educated in the free schools of any city and village, "Fit yourselves for teachers, for physicans, and preachers even, and scatter yourselves over Europe." It is a missionary field where good laborers are needed far more than Asia, Africa or the islands of the seas. If I hear men, who have amassed millions, I would say, "Send over these women that they go forth clothed with honor and righteousness to do a work which God will approve, whatever men may say." If only those embark who are fitted, for this noblest and holiest of missions, there will be plenty left to doze away life in ease, and mothers of the old school need not fear that their daughters will be tempted to depart from the "proper sphere of woman," for they have educated them.

A FRIEND TO HUMANITY.

Mercenaries in the Ranks.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Your remarks in to-day's issue, under the head of "Outrages on our Army," are keenly felt and appreciated by those thousands of patriot soldiers who took the field voluntarily in the first year of the war.

It is strange that our enlightened City and County of New-York, more than any other district, should so unanimously support that pernicious system of their Supervisors to buy off the liability of its citizens of serving in the ranks for the Union with gold, and thereby sending scoundrels and mercenaries to represent them there.

The retribution is already upon us, but will be better felt to our sorrow hereafter.

Every man, if physically able and of proper age, ought to do his duty at least if called upon, or he is unfit to be an American citizen, and ought to be ashamed to enjoy the blessings under the dear old flag.

Instead of encouraging and assisting worn-out soldiers and those who are still watching and fighting at the front, the county—and in it those same men who have done and are doing their duty—is overloaded with debt and taxes, and the money applied to protect cowards.

A DISCHARGED SOLDIER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Feb. 10, 1865.

The Trials of Jurors.

To the Editor of the New-York Times:

Whilst the holding of elective Judges is being considered, I suggest that the matter of Jurors be included. Manifestly the present system is most injurous and objectionable, compelling a large class of persons dependent on their labor and supervision for their support to dance attendance for a term on the courts, receiving a shilling a case only when chosen, whilst others, with no occupation and independent circumstances either by bribery, interest or unfair excuses are exempted. I know one gentlemen, who styles himself Attorney, though he never had either office or client, who is exempted on that plea, and I know a good honest mechanic who is dependent on his daily labor for the support of his family, who is frequently compelled to serve.

There is no justice in compelling a man to serve as juryman on other people's business without receiving a fair compensation for his time, and those who are exempted should be so only, for fair and substantial reasons.

JUROR.

NEW-YORK, Feb. 11, 1865.

ENTERTAINMENT FOR THE BENEFIT OF DISABLED SOLDIERS.—On the ninth of March next an entertainment will be given at the Academy of Music, under the auspices of the Christian Alliance, for the benefit of "disabled soldiers and soldiers widows and orphans." Many ladies and gentlemen have interested themselves in the matter, and the affair will undoubtedly prove of more than ordinary interest.

C. W. French,
No. 607 Broadway, New-York.
GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.
A large and complete stock of men's furnishing goods, for the Winter and Spring wear, combining all the novelties of the season as they appear in Paris and London.
FINE SHIRTS
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COLLARS
MADE TO ORDER.
French colored muslins in bond. Samples on exhibition.

Batchelor's Hair Dye.
The best in the world, the only reliable and perfect dye known. Instantaneous and harmless. The genuine is signed WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR. Sold by all druggists and perfumers. Factory No. 81 Barclay-st.

A New Perfume for the Handkerchief.
Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."
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A Most Exquisite, Delicate and Fragrant Perfume, Distilled from the Rare and Beautiful Flower from Which it takes its name.
Manufactured only by PHALON & SON.
BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.
ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.
Sold by druggists generally.

A Card.
THE METROPOLITAN BOOT AND SHOE EMPORIUM,
No. 575 Broadway.
E. A. Brooks, having sold his store and stock of goods in Fulton-st., will continue to carry on his business as heretofore at his old and commodious establishment in Broadway, where he is now prepared to offer for the inspection of his patrons the most beautiful assortment of boots, shoes, gaiters, slippers and overshoes to be found in the city. His stock of goods comprises every variety of style for ladies, gents, misses, boys and children. Special attention is called to his collection of men's, boys' and youths' water-proof boots, so necessary at this season of the year. The public are invited to call and examine, at No. 575 Broadway, opposite the Metropolitan Hotel.

Durno's Catarrh Snuff.—The safe remedy for infant or aged, and all who have Catarrh or "cold in the head." Sold by Druggists.

Trusses.—Dr. RIGGS' Hard Rubber Truss, Vulcanized Truss, Varicocele Truss. Suspensories, Supporters, Shoulder Braces, &c. No. 2 Barclay-st., New-York.

Electricity applied for the cure of disease by Dr. CHAMBERLIN, No. 50 Bond-st.

DIED

BREESE.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 11, S. SALISBURY BREESE, son of the late Arthur Breese, of Utica, N. Y.

Notice will be given hereafter of the funeral.

COBURN.—At Yorkville, on Saturday morning Feb. 11, SARAH JANE, daughter of Edward H. and Martha A. Coburn, aged 8 years, 3 months and 28 days.

The members and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2 o'clock, at St. John's Independent Methodist Church, 41st-st., near 6th-av.

FORREST.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 11, WILLIAM FORREST, in the 74th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral services, to be held at the Presbyterian Church in 5th-av., corner 19th-st., on Monday, the 13th inst., at 4 P. M.

JENKINS.—On Saturday, Feb. 11, after a short illness, ANNIE, wife of Thomas H. Jenkins, and daughter of Frederick McCready, in the 28th year of her age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral, at Trinity Church, Hoboken, on Monday, Feb. 13, at 11 o'clock A. M.

LEEDS.—In Brooklyn, on Saturday, Feb. 11, CHARLES A., son of James H. Leeds, in the 21st year of his age.

The friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, from the residence of his father, No. 80 Orange-st., this (Sunday) afternoon, at 2½ o'clock.

LOCKWOOD.—At Rome, Italy, on Friday, Jan. 27, MARIE LOUISE, wife of Alfred Lockwood, and daughter of Elias Wade, Jr., of this city, in the 34th year of her age.

MORGAN.—In Brooklyn, on Thursday, Feb. 9, JOHN MORGAN, late of the firm of Burtis & Morgan, in the 75th year of his age.

The relatives and friends are invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M., from the Church of the Redeemer, Pacific-st., between Powers-st. and 4th-av., Brooklyn, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1 o'clock P. M.

MORRIS.—On Thursday, Feb. 2, at his residence, Upton Park, in the town of Butternuts, Otsego County, RICHARD MORRIS, aged 82 years, son of the late Gen. Morris, and eldest grandson of Lewis Morris, one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence.

RICHARD MORRIS was born in Philadelphia on the 18th of September, 1782 receiving baptism from the venerable Bishop White, Chaplain of the First Congress, and his name from his uncle and baptismal sponsor, Richard Morris, then Chief-Justice of the State of New-York, who, in 1792, administered the inauguration oath to Gen. Washington.

Jacob Morris, the father of RICHARD MORRIS, was a prominent officer of the revolutionary army, serving as Aid to Gen. Charles Lee. He was an active participator in most of the battles of the Revolution, taking a distinguished part in the gallant defence of Fort Moultrie. In the year 1787 he moved to Otsego County with his family, and settled on a tract of land given him by his father, Lewis Morris, now known as the Morris Patent.

RICHARD MORRIS, then a boy of tender years, has lived to see "a howling wilderness" literally blossom as the rose.

Actuated by the patriotic spirit of his forefathers, in the latter part of the year 1814 he organized a company of cavalry to go to the defence of the frontier; but peace being happily declared, his services were not required. An unambitious man, caring more for the endearments of domestic life and agricultural pursuits than for empty honors or worldly preferments, he was known and beloved by his neighbors and tenants for his many unobtrusive acts of benevolence and enterprise in every good work. An humble follower of, and firm believer in Him who preached "peace and good will toward man," he never ceased to deplore "this cruel war," with the consequent frightful sacrifice of human life.

Having lived beyond the age assigned to man as a period of labor and sorrow, he bore a long illness with unmurmuring fortitude; his last hours soothed and ministered unto by loving hearts and gentle hands, he sank calmly to rest, leaving his children and grandchildren the heritage of an unsullied character and an honorable name, and above all, the comfort of knowing that, having passed beyond "the dark valley," he has gone where his many virtues and Christian life will insure him a crown of glory.

PEYSER.—Suddenly, on Saturday, Feb. 11, of inflammation of the lungs, FANNY, wife of Frederick M. Peyser, aged 37 years.

The funeral will take place from her late residence, No. 219 West 32d-st., between 8th and 9th avs., Monday, 13th inst., at 10 o'clock A. M., precisely.

REID.—On Friday, Feb. 10, after a short but severe illness, ANDREW REID, aged 64 years and 5 months.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, on Monday, the 13th inst., at 1½ o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 140 East 14th-st., without further invitation.

REILEY.—At his residence, No. 252 3d-av., on Friday, Feb. 10, THOMAS REILEY, aged 54 years and 4 days.

The relatives and friends of the family, and those of his son, Robert T., also the Board of Managers of the R. C. Orphan Asylums, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his residence, on Monday morning, the 13th inst., at 9½ o'clock. No carriages allowed.

SLATER.—On Friday evening, Feb. 10, of paralysis of the brain, Mrs. ETHELINDA SLATER, wife of Richard James Slater, in the 61st year of her age.

The friends and acquaintances of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, on Tuesday afternoon, at 1 o'clock, from her late residence, No. 189 West 14th-st.

VANDERBILT.—On Saturday, Feb. 11, DEWITT C. VANDERBILT, in the 34th year of his age.

Funeral services will take place on Monday afternoon, at 3 o'clock, from his late residence, No. 132 West 24th-st.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE "TIMES" REVIEW OF McCLELLAN
BY WILLIAM SWINTON.
PRICE 15 CENTS.
A few copies of this valuable document, which has attracted so much attention, are for sale at the TIMES Office. Sent by mail, postage free, on receipt of 15 cents.

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LEGGAT BROTHERS,
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LADIES' GIFT COMBS.
New styles, just received from Paris. Three, Four, Five, Six, Seven, Eight, Ten, Fifteen to Twenty Dollars each. For sale by GEO. C. ALLEN, No. 415 Broadway, one door below Canal-st.

THE STEAM STONE-CUTTER COMPANY will lease their machines, which will cut any stone out of the quarry in any desirable shape, as straight and smooth as sawed stone. They will do the work of thirty men, at but a fraction of the cost of hand labor. A sample of stone cut and model of machine can be seen at the office of W. O. RUGGLES, No. 18 Wall-st.

ANY ONE HAVING AN APPOINTMENT as Commissioner of Deeds for the ensuing year, and who is willing to sell out for a moderate sum, may find a purchaser by addressing C. D., Box No. 180 *Times* Office.

ANNA E. DICKINSON, AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14. See advertisement under head of "Lectures."

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

THE SOCIETY OF THE FRIENDS OF Progress will meet SUNDAY MORNING and EVENING, at Hope Chapel, No. 720 Broadway. Brother PEEBLES will speak at the usual hours. Subject in the morning—*Progress of Theology and Theologians.* Evening—*He that Believeth and is Baptised shall be Saved, and he that Believeth not shall be Damned.* Seats free.

BELIEVERS IN THE SECOND COMING of Christ and future life only for the righteous, worship at Botanic Hall, No. 68 East Broadway. Preaching SUNDAY, by F. H. BURBANK, at 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M. All interested to hear on the above themes are cordially invited to attend. Seats free.

TAKE NOTICE.—REV. PROF. SMYTH WILL recite the celebrated Whitfield's sermon on *The Lord our Righteousness*, in the large lecture-room of Clinton Hall, (Mercantile Library,) Astor-place, between Cooper Institute and Broadway, at 11 o'clock A. M., SUNDAY, 12th inst., (D. V.) Seats free.

ST. THOMAS' FREE CHAPEL—CORNER of Prince and Thompson sts. Rev. THOMAS H. SILL will preach in this chapel SUNDAY. Services to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. SIDNEY A. CORBY WILL PREACH in the Murray Hill Baptist Church, corner Lexington-av. and 37th-st., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

SAMUEL B. BELL WILL PREACH (D. V.) in the 50th-st. Presbyterian Church, between Broadway and 8th-av., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Subjects, morning—*Daniel*, 2. Evening—*Loss and Gain.*

MEMORIAL CHURCH OF REV. HENRY ANTHON, D. D., West 48th-st., between 6th and 7th avs. Rev. THOMAS A. JAGGAR, Rector. Services every SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. O. B. FROTHINGHAM WILL preach in his Church, on 40th-st., between 5th and 6th avs., on SUNDAY MORNING, at 10½ o'clock. Subject—Modern Antichrists.

RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

LEE-AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, BROOKLYN.—The lecture-room of the Lee-av. Baptist Church will be opened for public worship on SUNDAY, Feb. 12, when special services will be held as follows: The opening sermon will be preached by the Pastor, at 10½ o'clock A. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. WESTON at 3 P. M. Sermon by Rev. Dr. ARMITAGE at 7 P. M., at the close of which the ordinance of Baptism will be administered, and this will be followed by the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, which will conclude the services of the day.

CITY EVANGELIZATION.—A MEETING IN behalf of City Missions will be held on SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ o'clock, in the 4th-av. Presbyterian Church, corner 22d-st., Rev. Dr. CROSBY's. No long, tedious reports, no collection. Addresses by Rev. Dr. Frederick G. Clark, Rev. H. D. Ganse, Rev. R. J. W. Buckland and William E. Dodge, Esq.

THOMAS C. STRONG,
Chairman Special Committee.

BROOKLYN SOCIETY OF THE NEW-JERUSALEM—(Swedenborgian.)—Services every SUNDAY, at 11 A. M., and 7½ P. M., at the Chapel of the Polytechnic Institute, Livingston-st., near Court. Subject of the evening lecture to-morrow: *The Divine Trinity*, by the Minister, Rev. J. C. AGER. The public invited. Seats free.

SPIRITUALIST'S SOCIETY—DODWORTH HALL, NO. 806 BROADWAY.—Mr. WILLIS will speak at 10½ o'clock. Subject—*Man's Relations to the Physical and the Spiritual World.* 7½ o'clock—*The Holy Ghost or Spiritual Influences.* Conference at 3 o'clock. Subject—*What Constitutes a Human Soul, and what are its Relations?* Seats free. The public invited.

REV. ISAAC WESCOTT, D. D., PASTOR, will preach in 42d-st. Baptist Church, between 7th and 8th avs., on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., on *Be ye also Ready, The Nature and Importance of this Preparation*; and at 7½ P. M., *On the Danger of Passing Our Day of Grace.* Preaching every evening next week, except Saturday, at 7½ o'clock. Sunday School at 9 and 2 o'clock.

NEW-YORK YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.—*Poor Members necessary to the Life and Prosperity of a Church.* The presentation of this subject will be repeated by the Rev. JNO. THOMSON, D. D., at the invitation of the association, SUNDAY EVENING at 7½ o'clock, in Rev. Dr. RICE's church, 5th-av. and 19th-st.

THIRTY-FOURTH-ST. REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH, between 8th and 9th avs.—The Pastor, Rev. PETER STRYKER, will begin SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, a course of sermons on practical subjects, illustrated by incidents from pastoral life. Subject for this evening—*The Dying Universalist.* Service at 7:30 o'clock.

ROSE HILL M. E. CHURCH, 27TH-ST., between 2d and 3d avs. Preaching at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by Rev. J. A. WOOD, of Wyoming Conference. Prayer meeting at 3½ P. M. Sunday School at 9 A. M. and 2 P. M. Seats free. Preaching also by Rev. Mr. WOOD during the evenings of the coming week at 7½ o'clock.

REV. THOS. ARMITAGE, D. D., WILL preach in the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner of 31st-st., on SUNDAY AFTERNOON, at 3 o'clock, the fourth in a course of sermons on "The Distinguished Women of the Bible." Subject—*The Character of Deborah.*

CHRISTIAN UNION.—REV. E. H. CANFIELD, D. D., Rector of Christ's Church, Brooklyn, will preach in Dr. Hunter's church, in Washington-square, next SUNDAY EVENING, at 7½ P. M. Subject—*The True Church One.* Rev. ROBERT LOWRY (Baptist) will preach for Dr. Smith, Harrison-st., Brooklyn, at same hour.

THE THIRD OF A COURSE OF LECTURES on the History, Order, Worship and Doctrines of the body of Christians known as the Catholic Apostolic Church, will be delivered by the Rev. WM. W. ANDREWS, in the Hall of Dodsworth's Studio Building, corner of 5th-av. and 26th st., on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY'S MARINERS' CHURCHES.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. MURPHY, on the 12th instant, corner Catharine and Madison sts., at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M. Also, by the Pastor, Rev. A. G. CHAMBERS, corner Madison and Gouverneur sts., at 10½ A. M. and 3½ P. M., and corner Dover and Water sts., at 3 P. M. Seats free.

MISSION SUNDAY SCHOOLS.—A MEETING on behalf of Mission Schools under the auspices of the New-York Sunday School Union, will be held at the Madison-av. Baptist Church, corner 31st-st., on SUNDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., at 7½ o'clock. Addresses may be expected from the Rev. Messrs. PELTY, HISCOX, and KETTREDGE. The Mission children will sing.

PROPHETIC LECTURES.—THE FOURTH of the course of Daniel, by JOHN WILLIAMS, on SUNDAY EVENING, at the University Buildings, Washington-square, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*Daniel's Vision of Four Beasts—The Guilt and Judgment of the Old World.* Seats free.

ANNUAL MEETING IN BROOKLYN OF THE AMERICAN SUNDAY SCHOOL UNION, will be held at the First Reformed Dutch Church, Jerolemon-st., near Court, SUNDAY EVENING, 12th instant, at 7½ o'clock. Speakers: Rev. A. WILLITS, Rev. J. A. BURTIS, Rev. STEPHEN PAXON, and others.

FORSYTH-STREET M. E. CHURCH.—Near Division-st.—Rev. G. A. HUBBELL, Pastor, will preach SUNDAY, Feb. 12, morning, at 10½, and evening at 7 o'clock, by Rev. R. H. LOOMIS, of 2d-st. M. E. Church. Prayer services after evening sermon. Strangers particularly invited. Welcome all. Seats free to all parts of the church.

THIRTY-SEVENTH-STREET METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH, between 2d and 3d avs.—Rev. WILLIAM H. BOOLE, Pastor, will preach at 10½ A. M., and Rev. J. H. ROONEY, of California, at 7 P. M. Prayer meeting at 6 P. M., and every night during the week at 7½ P. M. Seats free.

REV. MORGAN DIX, D. D., WILL PREACH in the Church of the Holy Apostles, corner of 9th-av. and 28th-st., before the Young Men's Association for the Relief of the Sick, on SUNDAY EVENING, Feb. 12. The Church is open for divine service every Sunday evening, at 7½ P. M.

THE FIVE POINTS MISSION—(SITE OF the Old Brewery.) The original mission at the Five Points. Rev. J. N. SHAFFER, Superintendent. The Principal Sunday School at 2 o'clock, P. M. Select pieces will be sung by the whole school. Visitors will address the children.

BEEKMAN HILL M. E. CHURCH, 50TH-st., between 1st and 2d avs. Rev. Dr. GRISWOLD will preach on SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and the Pastor, Rev. C. B. FORD, at 7 P. M. Love Feast at 9 A. M., and Sunday-school at 2 o'clock P. M. Seats free.

REV. SELLA MARTIN WILL PREACH at Shiloh Church, corner of Prince and Marion sts., in the MORNING, at 11 o'clock. Subject—*Fightings and Fears.* And at the same place in the EVENING, at 7½ o'clock. Subject—*God's Methods of Bringing Peace.*

CHURCH OF THE PILGRIMS—IN 48TH-st., between 8th and 9th av. Preaching TO-MORROW, (Sunday,) at 10½ A. M., by the Pastor, Rev. S. A. BAKER, and at 7½ P. M., by Rev. E. F. JONES, the Boy Preacher.

THE SIXTH OF THE COURSE OF Sermons on the Holy Scriptures will be preached on SUNDAY EVENING, the 12th inst., by Rev. W. C. DOANE, in Calvary Church, 4th-av. and 21st-st. Subject—*Prophecy.* Services to commence at 7½ P. M.

THE LAST JUDGMENT—THE REV. CHAUNCEY GILES will deliver a lecture on the above subject on SUNDAY EVENING, in the New Church, House of Worship, 35th-st., between 4th and Lexington avs. Services commence at 7½ o'clock.

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN BAPTIST, (EPISCOPAL,) Lexington-av., corner of East 35th-st. Rev. CORNELIUS R. DUFFIE, Rector. Services, 10½ MORNING, 7½ EVENING. The sexton will furnish strangers with seats.

EPISCOPAL CHURCH OF THE RECONCILIATION—in 31st-st., west of 2d-av. Rev. B. S. HUNTINGTON, Rector. Services MORNING and EVENING. N. B.—Singers wanted at a moderate compensation.

THE SECOND OF THE SERIES OF MISSIONARY MEETINGS will be held in the Sabbath-School Hall of the Lee-avenue Church, Brooklyn, on SABBATH EVENING, Feb. 12, at 7½ o'clock. Addresses by Messrs. SUMNER and ROBINSON, of the school.

MEMORIAL CHURCH, HAMMOND-ST., corner Waverley-place.—Rev. J. H. HOPKINS, Jr., will preach on SUNDAY EVENING. Services at 10½, 3½ and 7½ o'clock. Free seats.

CHURCH OF THE PURITANS.—REV. DR. CHEEVER will preach in the Church of the Puritans, on Union-square, SABBATH EVENING, on *The Conflict in Mansoul between the Forces of Doubt and Belief.*

REV. HALSEY W. KNAPP WILL PREACH at Broadway and 47th-st. Hall for the 53d-st. Baptist Church, on SUNDAY, Feb. 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ST. ANN'S FREE CHURCH—EIGHTEENTH-st., near 5th-av.—SUNDAY, Rev. E. BENJAMIN will preach at 7¾ and 10½ A. M. and 3 P. M., the latter service for deaf mutes; and Rev. E. GOODRIDGE at 7½ P. M.

JOHN-ST. M. E. CHURCH.—REV. MR. WILSON will preach ON SUNDAY, at 10½ A. M., and Rev. Dr. HILDRETH will preach at 7 P. M. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

ST. PAUL'S METHODIST EPISCOPAL Church, corner of Fourth avenue and Twenty-second-street. Preaching in the morning by Rev. Dr. MCCLINTOCK, and in the evening by Rev. HENRY J. FOX.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH—REV. R. J. W. BUCKLAND, Pastor, will preach in the Calvary Baptist Church, West 23d-st., between 5th and 6th avs., Feb. 12, at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

THE COMING OF CHRIST.—SHEFFIELD SNOW, of Mount Zion, will preach in Clinton Hall, Astor-place, on SUNDAY, at 3 P. M., on *The Evidence of the Speedy Appearing of Our Lord.* Seats free.

BLEECKER-STREET UNIVERSALIST CHURCH—Corner of Downing-st.—Rev. WM. S. BALCH, of Ludlow, Vt., will supply the desk on SUNDAY. Services at 10½ A. M., and 7½ P. M.

PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL FREE CHURCH OF THE REDEMPTION, East 14th-st., between 3d and 4th avs. Rev. G. R. DICKSON, Rector. Service at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

REV. HENRY BLANCHARD WILL DELIVer his second lecture on Modern Universalism in the Church of the Restoration, corner Monroe-place and Clark-st., Brooklyn, on SUNDAY EVENING.

NOTICE.—REV. S. D. ALEXANDER, D. D., will preach in the Presbyterian Church, in University-place, (late Dr. POTTS',) SUNDAY at 10½ A. M., and the Rev. JOHN DEWITT at 3½ P. M.

BETHESDA BAPTIST CHURCH, 22D ST., near 3d-av.—Rev. W. H. PENDLETON, Pastor, will preach morning and evening. Service to commence at 10½ A. M. and 7½ P. M.

ANNA E. DICKINSON WILL GIVE HER new lecture—*A Glance at our Future*—at the Cooper Institute, TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14.

THE INTERNAL REVENUE.

Proposed Amendments to the Tax Bill—Increased Tax on Leading Articles.

The following are some of the amendments to the Tax Bill now in consideration in the House:

SPIRITS BY THE GALLON.

In all sales of spirits hereafter made, where not otherwise specially agreed, a gallon shall be taken to be a gallon of first proof, according to the standard set forth and declared for the inspection and gauging of spirits throughout the United States. Spirits distilled from apples or peaches shall pay $1 50 per gallon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Miners shall pay for each and every license the sum of $10. Every person, firm or company, who shall employ others in the business of mining for coal, or for gold, silver, copper, lead, iron, zinc, speller or other minerals, not having taken out a license as a manufacturer, shall be regarded as a miner under this act. A license of $10 shall be required of every person, firm or company, engaged in the carrying or delivery of money, valuable papers, or any articles for pay, or doing an express business whose gross receipts therefrom exceed the sum of $600 per annum.

SUBSTITUTE BROKERS.

Substitute brokers shall pay $100 for each and every license. Every person who shall furnish or offer to furnish, for pay, fee, or reward, volunteers, representative recruits or substitutes for men drafted, or liable to be drafted, for the military or naval service of the United States, shall be deemed a substitute broker under this act.

INSURANCE BROKERS.

Insurance brokers shall pay $25 for each license. Any person who shall negotiate or procure insurance in behalf of another person or party, for which he shall receive any pay, commission or compensation, shall be regarded as an insurance broker under this act.

TOBACCO, SNUFF, ETC.

That any person, firm, company, or corporation, now or hereafter engaged in the manufacture of tobacco, snuff, or cigars of any description whatsoever, shall be, and hereby is, required to make out and deliver to the assistant assessor of the assessment district a true statement or inventory of the quantity of each of the different kinds of tobacco, snuff flour, snuff, cigars, tin-foil, licorice, and stems held or owned by him or them on the day this act takes effect, or at the time of commencing business under this act, setting forth what portion of said goods was manufactured or produced by him or them, and what was purchased from others, whether chewing, smoking, fine-cut, shorts, pressed, plug, snuff-flour or prepared snuff, or cigars, which statement or inventory shall be verified by the oath or affirmation of such person or persons, and be in manner and form as prescribed by the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

TOBACCO IN BOND.

Manufactured tobacco, snuff or cigars, whether of domestic manufacture or imported, may be transferred, without payment of the duty, to a bonded warehouse, established in conformity with law and treasury regulation, under such rules and regulations, and upon the execution of such transportation bonds or other security as the Secretary of the Treasury may prescribe, said bonds or other security to be taken by the collector of the district from which such removal is made, and may be transported from such warehouse to a bonded warehouse used for the storage of merchandise at any port of entry, and may be withdrawn from bonded warehouse for consumption on payment of the duty, or removed for export to a foreign country without payment of duty, in conformity with the provisions of law relating to the removal of distilled spirits, all the rules, regulations and conditions of which, so far as applicable, shall apply to tobacco, snuff or cigars in bonded warehouse. And no drawback shall, in any case, be allowed upon any manufactured tobacco, snuff, or cigars, upon which any excise duty has been paid, either before or after it has been placed in bonded warehouse.

HOW CIGARS OUGHT TO BE PACKED.

All cigars manufactured after the passage of this act shall be packed in boxes. And any manufactured tobacco, snuff and cigars, whether of domestic manufacture or imported, which shall be sold or pass out of the hands of the manufacturer or importer, except into a bonded warehouse, without the inspection marks or stamps affixed by the inspector, shall be forfeited, and may be seized wherever found, and shall be sold—one-half of the proceeds of such sale to be paid to the informer, and the other moiety to the United United States.

QUICKSILVER.

Quicksilver may be transferred, without payment of the duty, to a bonded warehouse established in conformity with law and treasury regulations.

THE SCHOOLMASTER EXEMPT.

That arithmetics, spelling-books, geographies, grammars, and primary books of all kinds usually taught in common and primary schools, and all books printed by religious societies, exclusively for the use of Sunday-schools, shall be exempt from any duty or tax, anything to the contrary notwithstanding; and in any case of doubt or dispute as to what shall be exempt from duty under this act, the decision of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue, approved by the Secretary of the Treasury, shall be final and conclusive.

LEATHER.

That when a duty has been paid on the leather in the rough, the duty shall be assessed and paid only on the increased value.

WINES, ETC.

The return, assessment, collection, and the time of collection of the duties on wines, and wine made of grapes, to be subject to the regulations of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue.

SNUFF AND TOBACCO.

On snuff, manufactured of tobacco or any substitute for tobacco, ground dry or damp, pickled, scented, or otherwise, of all descriptions, 40 cents per pound. On cavendish, plug, twist, and other kinds of manufactured tobacco, not herein otherwise provided for, 40 cents per pound. On tobacco twisted by hand, or reduced from leaf into a condition to be consumed, without the use of any machine or instrument, and without being pressed sweetened or otherwise prepared, 30 cents per pound. On fine cut chewing tobacco, whether manufactured with the stems in or not, or however sold, whether loose, in bulk, or in packages, papers, wrappers, or boxes, 40 cents per pound. On smoking tobacco, except as hereinafter otherwise provided for, 35 cents per pound. On smoking tobacco made exclusively of stems and not mixed with leaf or leaf and stems, and on fine cut, and shorts, and scraps of tobacco, the refuse of cigars manufactured, and also on all scraps or refuse of plug manufactured, when sold for smoking tobacco, or for consumption, or otherwise, twenty cents per pound. On cigarettes made of tobacco inclosed in a paper wrapper, and put up in packages containing not more than twenty-five cigarettes, five cents per package. On all cigars, cheroots and cigarettes made wholly of tobacco or of any substitutes therefor, whether imported or of domestic manufacture, sixty cents per pound; and no tare for the box or package in which any cigars or cigarettes are packed, shall be allowed in ascertaining the weight.

THE INCOME TAX.

There shall be levied, collected, and paid annually upon the annual gains, profits and income of every person residing in the United States, or of any citizen of the United States residing abroad, whether derived from any kind of property, rents, interests, dividends or salaries, or from any profession, trade, employment or vocation, carried on in the United States or elsewhere, or from any other source whatever, a duty of five per centum on the excess over $600 and not exceeding $3,000, and a duty of 10 per centum on the excess over $3,000. And the duty herein provided for shall be assessed, collected and paid upon the gains, profits and income for the year ending the 31st day of December next preceding the time for levying, collecting and paying said duty: Provided that income derived from interest upon notes, bonds, and other securities of the United States shall be included in estimating incomes under this section, and shall also include all premiums on gold or coupons. Provided further, that only one deduction of six hundred dollars shall be made from the aggregate incomes of all the members of any family, composed of parents and minor children, or husband and wife, except in cases where such separate income shall be derived from the separate and individual estate, gains or labor of the wife and child. And provided, further, that net profits realized by sales of real estate purchased since Jan. 1, 1864, shall be chargeable as income, and losses on sales of real estate purchased since Jan. 1, 1864, and sold within the year for which income is estimated, shall be deducted from the income of such year.

In estimating the annual gains, profits and income of any person, all national, State and municipal taxes paid within the year shall be deducted from the gains, profits or income of the person who has actually paid the same, whether owner, tenant or mortgagor; also the salary or pay received for services in the civil, military, naval or other service of the United States, including Senators, Representatives and Delegates in Congress, above the rate of $600 per annum; and there shall also be deducted the income derived from dividends on shares in the capital stock of any bank, trust company, savings institution, insurance, railroad, canal, turnpike, canal navigation or slackwater company, and the interest on any bonds or other evidences of indebtedness of any such corporation or company, which shall have been assessed and the tax paid, as hereinafter provided; also the amount paid by any person for the rent of the homestead used or occupied by himself or his family, and the rental value of any homestead used or occupied by any person or by his family, in his own right or in the right of his wife, shall not be included and assessed as part of the income of such person. In estimating the annual gains, profits, or income of any person, the interest received or accrued upon all notes, bonds, and mortgages, or other forms of indebtedness bearing interest, whether paid or not, if good and collectable, less the rates of interest paid by or due from such person, shall be included and assessed as part of the income of such person for each year; and also all incomes or gains derived from the purchase and sale of stocks or other property, real or personal, and of live stock, and the amount of live stock, sugar, wool, butter, cheese, pork, beef, mutton, or other meats, hay and grain, or other vegetable or other productions, being the growth or produce of the estate of such person sold, not including any part thereof unsold or on hand during the year next preceding the 31st of December, shall be included and assessed as a part of the income of such person for each year, and the gains and profits of all companies, whether incorporated or partnership, other than the companies specified in this section, shall be included in estimating the annual gains, profits, or income of any person entitled to the same, whether divided or otherwise. In estimating deductions from income, as aforesaid, when any person rents buildings, lands, or other property, or hires labor to carry on land, or to conduct any other business from which such income is actually derived, or pays interest upon any actual incumbrance thereon, the amount actually paid for such rent, labor or interest, shall be deducted; and also the amount paid out for usual or ordinary repairs, not exceeding the average paid out for such purposes for the preceding five years, shall be deducted, but no deduction shall be made for any amount paid out for new buildings, permanent improvements, or betterments, made to increase the value of any property or estate: Provided, That in case where the salary or other compensation paid to any person in the employment or service of the United States, shall not exceed the rate of six hundred dollars per annum, or shall be by fees, or uncertain or irregular in the amount or in the time during which the same shall be accrued or been earned, such salary or other compensation shall be included in estimating the annual gains, profits, or income of the persons to whom the same shall have been paid.

PENALTIES.

Any person or persons, who shall make, sign, or issue, or who shall cause to be made, signed, or issued, any instrument, document, or paper of any kind or description whatsoever, or shall accept, negotiate, or pay, or cause to be accepted, negotiated, or paid, any bill of exchange, draft, or order or promissory note, for the payment of money, without the same being duly stamped, or having thereupon an adhesive stamp for denoting the duty chargeable thereon, with intent to evade the provisions of this act, shall, for every such offence, forfeit the sum of $200, and such instrument, document, or paper, bill, draft, order, or note, shall be deemed invalid and of no effect.

TAX ON EXCHANGE, ETC.

Bill of exchange (inland) draft, or order for the payment of any sum of money, otherwise than at sight or on demand, for every hundred dollars, or fractional parts thereof, five (5) cents.

Loan of money.—Any loan of money, or any advance of money on security, whether represented by note, certificate, check, receipt, or other evidence, not otherwise provided for, and not including mortgages, if on demand, for every hundred dollars, or fractional parts thereof, two (2) cents. If to be paid at a time designated, for every hundred dollars, or fractional part thereof, five (5) cents: Provided, that any note or other evidence of debt, payable on demand, shall be void after thirty days from date unless it has been protested within that time, or shall have been stamped with duty, within that time, at the rate of five cents for every hundred dollars or fractional parts thereof; and any pawnbroker's certificate for an amount of loan less than five dollars shall not require to be stamped.

From and after the passage of this act the proviso section 169 of the act to which this act is an amendment shall not be held to apply to lucifer matches, friction matches, or other articles made in part of wood and used for like purposes, nor to cigar lights and wax tapers.

From and after the 1st day of April, 1865, there shall be levied, collected and paid, in lieu of the duty now provided by law, on all cotton upon which no duty has been levied, collected, or paid, and which is not exempted by law, a duty of six cents per pound until the 1st day of July, 1866, and on and after that date a duty of five cents per pound, payable in coin, which shall be and remain a lien thereon until said duty shall have been paid, in the possession of any person or persons whomsoever; and the allowance or drawback which shall hereafter be allowed upon articles on which any internal duties or tax shall have been paid, manufactured exclusively of cotton, shall be at the same rate per pound on such articles so manufactured, when exported, as shall be proven, to the satisfaction of the Secretary of the Treasury, under such regulations as he may prescribe, to have been actually paid per pound on the cotton from which said articles are manufactured. That in addition to the duties imposed in section 94 of the act to which this is an amendment, as heretofore amended, there shall be levied, collected and paid upon the goods, wares and merchandise therein mentioned, except as hereinafter otherwise provided, an increase of one-fifth or twenty per centum of the duties or rates of duty now provided in said section, whether ad valorem or specific. Provided that the additional duties or rates of duty herein mentioned, shall not apply to coal, illuminating oil, refined and naptha, benzine and benzole, paper of all descriptions, printed books, magazines, pamphlets, reviews and similar publications, manufactured tobacco, snuff, cigars, cigarettes and cheroots. There shall be levied, collected and paid on all crude petroleum or rock oil that may be produced and sold or removed for consumption or sale, a duty of six cents on each and every gallon; and all petroleum or rock oil that may be in possession of the producers at the place of production, as aforesaid, shall be held and treated as if produced on that day; and the said duty shall be paid by the owner, agent, or superintendent of the well from which the petroleum or rock oil has been produced within five days after the time of rendering the account required to be rendered by law of petroleum or rock oil so chargeable with duty.

Amendments to be Proposed by Mr. Morrill.

The following amendments are recommended by Mr. MORRILL, of the Committee of Ways and Means:

TAXING BANK CIRCULATION, ETC.

That section 110 be amended by inserting after the words "1st day of July, 1864," the words; *Provided*, That on and after the 1st day of July, 1865, in lieu of the rates of duty on circulation prescribed by this section, there shall be levied, collected and paid a duty of one-quarter of one per centum, each month, upon the average amount of circulation issued by any bank, association, corporation, company, or person; and from and after the 1st day of January, 1866, a duty of one-half of one per centum, each month, upon the average amount of such circulation as aforesaid. And whenever the outstanding circulation of any bank, association, corporation, company, or person shall be reduced to an amount not exceeding five per centum of the chartered or declared capital, said circulation shall be free from taxation. And whenever any State bank or banking association has been converted into a national banking association, and such national banking association has assumed the liabilities of such State bank or banking association, including the redemption of its bills, such national banking association shall be held to make the required return and payment on the circulation outstanding, so long as such circulation shall exceed five per centum of the capital before such conversion of such State bank or banking association.

TAX ON SALES.

From and after the first day of April, 1865, there shall be levied, collected and paid, on all sales of produce and merchandise and other articles, including all personal property; but not including bullion or coin of any description, nor securities for money, evidences of debt, nor sales made at auction, one-half of one per centum where the amount of such sales exceeds fifty dollars in any one month, the amount of sales to be returned by the vender monthly, in the same manner and at the same time as is provided by law for the returns of manufactures; and all the provisions of the act to which this act is an amendment relating to the assessment and collection, and to the enforcement of the law relating to manufactures, shall extend to and be applied, as far as applicable, to sales of produce and merchandise as aforesaid. This section to remain in force for the period of one year, during which period no person or persons who shall be required to pay the tax or duty enforced by this section shall be required to pay an additional license tax or duty where the rate of such license tax or duty is graduated, under the existing law by the amount of sales or receipts.

CONFLAGRATION IN PHILADELPHIA.

Six Lives Lost and Fifty-one Houses Burned.

From the Philadelphia Ledger, Feb. 9.

Our city was visited early yesterday morning by a most destructive fire, involving considerable loss of property, and a loss of life, under circumstances of the most distressing kind. The fire broke out in the coal-oil warehouse of Messrs. Blackburn & Co., used as a bonded warehouse, situated on the south side of Washington-avenue, above Ninth-street, consisting of a range of sheds, in all about 350 feet long. In these were stored fifteen hundred barrels of refined coal oil, belonging to different persons. The fire was first seen coming from the southern end of the warehouse, near an angle in the shedding, a part of it in which there had never been any fire, and there being a high wind at the time, it spread with fearful rapidity, the whole structure being in a very few minutes enveloped in flames. The rain, which had been falling for several hours, had flooded the streets, and the burning oil as it ran from the warehouse, through a small alley into Ninth-street, was carried along on the top of the water, the flames setting fire to all the dwellings on both sides, down to Federal-street, and on Federal-street, a short distance below Ninth, north side. The condition of Ninth-street, owing to the flames from the burning oil, which ascended nearly to the tops of the houses, rendered it impossible for the firemen to operate in it, and they had to carry their streams through the small streets and back alleys. Adjoining the warehouse of Blackburn & Co., on the east, is the coal office, stable and yard of Messrs. Daly, Porter & Co., and south of that, on Ninth-street, was a row of three-story brick dwellings, all of which were tenanted. The occupants of these being asleep when the fire broke out, it was some time before they were aroused, and when they were it was too late for all of them to escape. The houses had become surrounded by flames, and a man and woman, who rushed out of one of the houses into Ninth-street, were enveloped in them, and burned to death. They were seen, and their shrieks were heard, but it was impossible to render them any assistance. All along Ninth-street, from the first dwelling south of the coal-yard to Federal-street, the occupants of the houses had to hurry from the houses, and leave all their effects behind. It was impossible, from the intensity of the fire, to save any of their personals.

Capt. Joseph H. Ware, who occupied the dwelling No. 1,128 Ninth-street, the second house below the coal-yard, was most unfortunate. His family consisted of himself, wife, five daughters and two sons. They all got into the street without clothing, except those in which they were sleeping, and they met with a perfect river of fire. The fear and excitement of the members of the family caused them to separate. Mrs. Ware had her youngest child, a girl of five years of age, in her arms, and while endeavoring to escape she fell to the pavement. Lewis C. Williams, a member of the Moyamensing Hose Company, used every effort to save the unfortunate woman and child. He succeeded in getting hold of her, but the flames were so fierce and hot that he was compelled to abandon her to her fate. A daughter of Mrs. Ware, aged about fifteen years, was also burned to death, and she was so much disfigured that her remains could only be identified in consequence of the peculiar circumstances under which she lost her life. Capt. Ware and his two sons escaped, though they were much burned.

Immediately south of the coal oil warehouse, fronting on Ellsworth-street, and in the rear of it, several dwellings and stables were burned. Some of the former were only partially destroyed. On the east side of Ninth-street, below Ellsworth, was the extensive rag warehouse of Henry Hey, which, being filled with rags, added largely to the conflagration, and beside the total destruction of it and contents. A row of small tenements in a court running west from Sydney-street, in the rear of the warehouse, were partially destroyed, and the rear of several of the dwellings on Sydney-street was damaged. By the united efforts of the firemen, a handsome dwelling on the east side of Ninth-street, below Washington-avenue, owned and occupied by Mr. David Hey, was saved with but little damage. The new store and dwelling of Mr. James Gibbons, No. 1,133 Ninth-street, was totally destroyed; Nos. 1,135, 1,137, 1,139 and 1,141 of the same row, are so much damaged as to be beyond repairs. Three of these belonged to the Chadwick estate. Immediately opposite, the dwellings, seven in number, extending to Ellsworth-street, were totally destroyed, not even the walls of some are standing. Of the houses on the east side of Ninth-street, south of Ellsworth-street, all three-story bricks, two of them belonged to Doctor Gardener, one to Bartley Gillen, one to P. McClean, one to Mrs. Oram, one to Mrs. Conder, one to Patrick McAnulty, two to James Bradshaw, and one to David Hay.

Benjamin S. Brown, grocer and milk dealer, owned and occupied the store on the northeast corner of Ninth and Federal streets, and the building adjoining. These houses are totally destroyed. On the west side of Ninth-street, south of Ellsworth, most of the houses are either burned out or much damaged. John Reed occupied the house on the northwest corner of Ninth and Federal streets. The other occupants were Mr. Jones, Mr. Moore, Mr. Vogt, and others. The owners are Wm. J. McKain, Geo. Cullen, Michael Ward and Mr. Myers. Some of the owners are insured, but others lose all. The badge of the Fire Association appears on the fronts of a number of those burned out or partially destroyed.

On Federal-street, east of Ninth, north side, four dwellings were burned, two of these belonging to Frederick Simons, and one to Mrs. Lewis, the other to Mr. Bown. The occupants of these were not able to remove much of their effects.

The stable of Patrick McGarvey, in the rear of Ellsworth-street, above Ninth, was destroyed, and his dwelling was damaged. A brick stable, owned by Wm. G. McCaully, and occupied by John Smith, also in the rear of Ellsworth-street, above Ninth, was destroyed. Mr. Smith was able, fortunately, to get his horses and mules out uninjured. The tavern and dwelling on the southeast corner of Washington-avenue and Ninth-street was partially destroyed. It was occupied by Anthony McManus, who had a watch and $500 stolen from the house at the time of the fire, and some of his furniture was also carried off.

The occupants of the houses which were burned, and which are not given above, are J. Caldwell, Kennedy Stephens, William Riley, Patrick Cassidy, Patrick Garr, Mrs. Scott, Mary Mullen, Mr. Handy, Henry Walter, George L. Dougherty, James White, John Booth, Hugh Lockhorn, John Pritchett and John McGill.

The quantity of oil destroyed in gallons amounted to about 60,000. It belonged chiefly to Richardson, Harley & Co., Tack Brothers & Co., and Dilleworth and Ervin. Several hundred barrels, which had been placed outside of the sheds, were saved.

Messrs. Daily & Porter lost two horses and four carts, besides their office, stable and a quantity of coal. They had but a few hundred dollars insurance upon the whole.

The fire was discovered by Police Officer Orr, and in a few minutes after the discovery was made the whole of the sheds were in a blaze, and the intense heat caused the barrels to explode, and the burning oil was scattered over the surface of the snow. The fiery stream increased in width and intensity until Ninth-street was one sheet of flame, burning to death every living thing that it touched. As the flames spread from house to house and from street to street, the scene presented was of the most harrowing description. Parents searching for their children and children for their parents, while others were fleeing before the flames, which swept on like an avenging angel. The shocking condition of the streets made the catastrophe still more distressing, as the inhabitants from most of the houses were compelled to seek safety without shoes to their feet or proper clothing to cover them. Those who had the time, saved portions of their furniture, but the great majority of the houses were consumed so quickly that not a thing could be saved. The houseless families were sheltered by the occupants of houses some distance from the fire.

The scene of the conflagration was visited yesterday by a large number of persons, and a very general sympathy was expressed for the sufferers. Something more that this sympathy will be necessary to obviate the suffering of the destitute. Not a few of the families lost everything they possessed, not only household effects, but their clothing, no time being given to remove it. Among the gentlemen in the neighborhood who exerted themselves in behalf of the sufferers, were Dr. BURDEN, Mr. McCAULEY, and others. At a meeting held at St. Paul's Methodist Episcopal Church, in the afternoon, five hundred dollars were raised.

An investigation as to the origin of the fire by the Fire Marshal, leaves no doubt in his mind that it was the work of an incendiary. The only fire used in the sheds was in the northern end of it, and that had been extinguished several hours before the closing up of the warehouse, which always takes place at sunset. A short time previous to the breaking out of the fire, a man was seen to come from the rear of the shedding, and move out toward Ellsworth-street.

The most dangerous of the walls were removed yesterday afternoon. There are others, however, which should receive early attention. At least persons should not be permitted to go near them. The police were quite active both at the fire and subsequently to it. Great credit is due to the firemen, who did most important service in checking the progress of the flames. The Moyamensing Hose Company, the Marion, the Franklin Steam Engine Company, the Hibernia, Southwark, the Shiffler, and others, labored efficiently.

Members of the Franklin Steam Engine Company, at the risk of their lives, aided in the rescue of persons from the flames. Alexander Phillbert received two children from the hands of their father from an upper window in the rear of the dwellings on the east side of Ninth-street, and carried them to a place of safety. Horace Quinn, of the same company, drew the body of a female from the flames after she had been burned to death, supposed to be the body of Mrs. Ware. Others of the members were not less daring in their efforts to save human life. Individual acts of daring are also recounted of members of the Movamensing Hose Company.

The dwellings on the south side of Federal-street, east of Ninth, escaped with the blistering of the paint on the doors and window shutters. As the wind was blowing from the northwest at the time, it is singular that the flames were not blown against them. The dwellings damaged in Ellsworth-street were No. 913, occupied by Mr. Riley, No. 917 by Mr Conway, and No. 919 by Mr. Field. Mr. Conway, whose house was burned in the rear, lost $3,000 in greenbacks.

The following gentlemen were selected by the Coroner to act as jurymen: Wm. R. Leeds, Charles C. Wilson, Wm. Andrews, S. Patrick, S. Williamson and Geo. W. Brooks.

THE VICTIMS.

There were five bodies taken to the Second District Police Station, all of which were found in the street, showing that they were burned after escaping from the houses. They are so much disfigured as to defy recognition, or to which sex they belong. One of them is believed to be that of a man about 60 years old, another of a woman 45, a third of a young woman from 16 to 20 years, the fourth of a man about 40, and the fifth of a girl 3 years. Three of these, no doubt, are of the Ware family. The mother and five daughters are missing, as follows:

Mrs. Barbara Ware, aged 55 years, Miss Anna 23, Emma 30, Rebecca 16, Helen 12, and Isabella 4 years old. It is supposed three of the bodies recovered were those of Mrs. Ware, Rebecca and Isabella, then those of Anna, Emma and Helen are in the ruins. The two sons of Mr. Ware, Albert and Clayton, 17 and 20 years, escaped with their lives, but both are very badly burned, and not expected to recover. There were rumors yesterday afternoon of whole families being missing, but they could not be traced to reliable sources.

Late last evening the body of a man at the Police Station was believed to be Samuel McMenamin, a member of the Moyamensing Hose Company, from the fact that he was missing, and also from the fact that the fragments of a fireman's coat had been found near the body. McMenamin is a single man.

Among the dreadful incidents of this fire witnessed, was a husband carrying from his burning house, in Ellsworth-street, the body of his wife, who had died the day previous.

The corpse of an old lady was also removed upon a settee. She also died on Tuesday.

A meeting of citizens was held yesterday at St. Paul's M. E. Church, Catharine-street, above Sixth, to take into consideration some mode of obtaining relief for the sufferers by the late fire at Ninth and Federal streets. Samuel P. Dutton in the chair. John Kelley was appointed Treasurer, and Coleman L. Nicholson, Secretary.

The following-named gentlemen were appointed an executive committee to collect subscriptions and devise means of affording immediate relief: Vaughan Merrick, Rev. Thomas T. Tasker, Sr., Thomas T. Tasker, Jr., Joseph Thompson, Rev. Samuel W. Thomas, David Farrell, Sr., William K. McClees, Samuel McManemy. A meeting will be held in furtherance of the above object this (Thursday) evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Jefferson Hall, Sixth and Queen streets, to which the public are invited. Col. Philip S. White and Rev. T. T. Tasker, Sr., will address the meeting.

Other meetings are called for the same object; one at the Robert Raikes' School, this evening.

A Remarkable Peace Article—Is Mobile to be Attacked?

From the Mobile Advertiser and Register, Jan. 20.

We invite attention to the editorial we copy to-day from the New-York *World*. It is an article full of practical sagacity and correct appreciation of the state of feeling at the South. We do not attempt to disguise the fact that the Confederate cause is at this moment passing through its most dangerous crisis. Large numbers of the people—perhaps, upon a fair poll, the majority—are heart-sick of the war, and willing to end it *upon terms which would have been scouted at as treasonable two years, or even one year, ago.* Even the class of slaveholders, having the deepest pecuniary stake in the success of the struggle for independence, are ready to make sacrifices, *the mention of which, a short time ago, would not have been tolerated.* We have not a doubt that the country, including the slave proprietors, large and small, would compromise to-day for peace and independence on the basis of a gradual and universal emancipation of the blacks. We may go further and say that *large numbers would be willing to give up all their cherished thoughts of independence, and exchange the institution for naked peace, upon terms of reconstruction.* This is a great change, a wonderful revolution of popular sentiment, resulting from four years of tremendous conflict. The *World*, therefore, gives the counsel of wisdom and philosophy when it advises the Lincoln Government that this is the happy moment for generous offers of peace and a restoration of the old Government. From these facts spring the danger to the cause of which we speak. If LINCOLN and his party were honest in the avowal of the true motives and principles upon which they wage the war, and in which they have engaged the sympathies and enlisted the energies of the Northern people—of a restoration of "the Union as it was," upon the basis of an acknowledgment of State rights, and the candid admission of the maxim of "by-gones being by-gones," and if he were skillfully to seize the golden opportunity, and wisely drop the sword and take up the pen of peaceful negotiation, we should not value the cause of Southern independence at a pin's head. This is our present danger, and it is a danger that will pass away and leave the people more united than ever in the struggle, and fired moreover with all the passions of revenge and despair, to conquer or perish in the struggle for liberty. Whenever this desperate enthusiasm shall gain possession of the souls of Southern men, and drive them cheerfully to lock their shields together in an unflinching resolve to conquer or die, our cause may be pronounced safe, and the dawn of independence will be clearly visible. Mr. President LINCOLN, who, by his policy, has so often been our friend in need, who has welded us together by the ruthlessness of the spirit with which he has assailed us, as well as by the death less recollection of the savage cruelty of his officers, and the savage brutality of his soldiery, is going to open the door of escape from this peril, and while closing up all the avenues of hope to a peace upon any but intolerable terms, he will again "fire the southern heart," and make desperate men of the greatest cowards. Mr. LINCOLN will not heed the advice of the *World*—he will not seize the propitious moment to achieve what the North is really fighting and what he is ostensibly fighting for, and it is because Mr. LINCOLN does now and has for three years past, waged the war upon false pretences. He does not want nor intend to have a restored Union; he will not have State Rights respected nor the civil rights of Southern men reëstablished. What it becomes the white race of the South to know is, that there are no hopes of honorable peace for them in the impossible dreams in which the despondent are indulging. LINCOLN, nor his cabinet, nor his Congress, nor his mouth-piece of the press or the rostrum, have yet written or said one word upon which to found a reasonable hope, if we desired reconstruction, even on the basis of emancipation, that we could get it. We admit that at the present epoch even moderate wisdom and statesmanship on LINCOLN's part could secure restoration. But LINCOLN has not offered it, and he does not mean to offer it. There is nought left to us but war, or public and individual ruin and disgrace. When the nation comes to realize this stern fact, we shall soon conquer our independence.

The Abolition of Slavery.

LETTER FROM GEN. ROSECRANS.

YELLOW SPRINGS, Ohio, Nov. 10, 1863.

MY DEAR SIR: Thanks for your kind note. I must say that the earnest sense of justice, and the keen perception of simple fidelity to the country's interests without party bias, which the loyal people of the country exhibit, fill me with consolation and hope. That God's judgments are in this war I think no one can fail to see with more than ordinary clearness. That he chastises us in mercy I humbly hope. I hope it because I see Christian men of all persuasions showing their sense of dependence on Him. That God will have mercy upon us, preserve the unity of the nation, and deliver both races from that dreadful curse, African slavery, I pray for and hope for.

Thanking you for your prayers, I remain very truly yours, W. S. ROSECRANS.

Rev. Dr. ELY, Roslyn, Long Island.

A TESTIMONIAL TO MR. MCHENRY, CONTRACTOR OF THE ATLANTIC AND GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY.—The *Railway News* of London has the following notice of a testimonial manufactured at the establishment of Messrs. BALL, BLACK & Co., in this city, and presented to Mr. MCHENRY, Contractor of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, by his friends in this country. The *News* says: "It consists of a dinner, dessert and tea service, composed of silver, richly chased and gilt. The great feature of the service, at once both novel, elegant and rich, consists, however, of a tall column of silver-gilt, round which there winds a spiral and continuous band from the base to the summit, and upon this is engraved the section of the 200 miles of the Atlantic and Great Western Railway, which were completed in as many days by Mr. MCHENRY. Every cutting, and embankment, and bridge is shown upon a scale of 18 feet to 200 miles, and there are engraven upon it not less than thirty thousand words and figures—some of these are so minute as to require the aid of the microscope to decipher them. The labor of five months of one of the most skillful engravers of New-York was devoted to this interesting and remarkable piece of work. The summit of the column supports an allegorical figure of America. The column itself rests upon a square pedestal, at the angles of which are figures of eagles with out-spread wings, which support festoons of flowers, that drop over each of the four sides. At the angles of the base, and at short distances from the column are placed tastefully formed figures representing industry and commerce, and from each of these a golden chain is carried to the top of the column, supporting in the centre medallion portraits of the leading men connected with the undertaking. These smaller columns are designed for lights, and have a pleasing effect in the whole composition. On one side of the base of the column is the brief Inscription: "The Atlantic and Great Western Railroad Company, in commemoration of the completion of two hundred miles of the line in two hundred days. JAMES MCHENRY, Esq., contractor, 1864." The other articles of the service are graceful in design, and are tastefully enriched with gold and beautiful chasing. The whole is in every respect a work creditable to the New-York artists, by whom it was designed and executed. The cost of this most flattering and gratifying testimonial was about $20,000. The service will remain for a few days on view at Messrs. HUNT & ROSKELL, and American artists will not be displeased to hear that this eminent firm of English goldsmiths, so far from being actuated by any desire to depreciate the work, candidly declare that it is one of which they would have been proud to have been the producers.

The Sailing of the Damascus.

PORTLAND, Me., Saturday, Feb. 11.

The steamship *Damascus* sailed at 1 o'clock this afternoon for Liverpool.

Death of Benjamin Stevens.

BOSTON, Saturday, Feb. 11.

BENJAMIN STEVENS, for many years Sergeant-at-Arms of the Massachusetts House of Representatives, and a highly respected citizen, died this morning.

MONETARY AFFAIRS.

Sales at the Stock Exchange—FEB. 11, 1865.

$10,000	U. S. 6s, '81. C.	110⅝	75	Mar. Min. Co.	11
5,000	do.	110¾	500	do.	11⅜
20,000	U. S. 6s, 5-20s . C	109⅝	100	Wyom. V. Coal	49
60,000	do.	110	450	N. Y. Cen.	116
121,000	do. new iss.	109½	200	do.	115⅞
1,000	U. S. 5s, '74 . C. Indorsed	102	550	do.	115¾
3,000	U. S. 5s, 10-40s . R.	97	100	do. s15	115½
3,500	U. S. 5s, 10-40s C.	102¾	100	do.	115⅜
25,500	do.	102⅝	98	do.	115⅜
1,000	U. S. 6s, 1YrCer.	98⅝	300	do.	116
3,000	Treas. N., 7-30s. April & Oct.	116	1600	Reading R.	109
5,000	M. 6s iss. to Pacific R.	79	600	do.	109¼
10,000	O. & Miss. C.	27¼	1300	do.	109⅛
30,000	do.	27⅜	200	Mich. Cen. R.	113
1,000	Chi., B. & Q. 8s, 1st M.	114	100	Erie Railway . s10	75½
1,000	C. & N. W. 1st M.	87	600	do.	75⅝
500	Han. & St. J. 1st	89	200	do.	75⅜
10,000	To. & W. 2d M.	82	100	do. s60	75
2,000	To. & W. 1 M. Ex.	97	100	do. s10	75⅛
2,000	Mar. 1st M. Bs.	51	100	do.	75¼
1,000	do.	50	50	Erie R. Pref.	93
35,000	Amer. Gold	208¼	100	Hudson R. R.	106¾
5	Bank of the Repub	101	100	do.	107⅛
13	Continental Bank.	96	200	M. S. & N. I.	70⅛
10	Imp. & Traders' Bk.	107½	400	do.	70
8	Del. & Hud. C. Co	164	350	do.	70⅛
400	Cen. Coal Co.	44	100	Ill. Cen. R.	117¾
200	Cum. Coal Pr.	56	200	do.	117⅝
1200	do.	55½	100	do.	117¾
800	do.	55⅜	500	Clev. & Pitts.	82¾
200	do.	55⅞	100	do.	83
100	Am. Coal Co.	77	300	C. & N. W. Pr.	65¼
50	Quick. M. Co.	86¼	300	Chi. & R. I. R.	96¼
100	Chi. & Alt. Pref.	98	1200	do.	96¾
100	Chi. & Alt.	85½	100	Mil. & P. Du C.	46
			500	P., Ft. W. & C.	95
			100	do. s3	94¾
			150	do.	94⅜
			100	do. b30	95½

OPEN BOARD—1½ P. M.

100	N. Y. C. R. x-d. s3	116¾	100	Ill. Cen. R.	118¼
100	do.	116⅞	100	do. s3	118⅜
300	do. s3	116⅛	100	do. s3	118
800	Erie Railway . x-d	76	1200	Chic. & R. I.	96¼
600	do. s3	76	400	do.	96½
500	do. s10	76	200	do. c	96⅜
100	do. b5	76	600	Chi. & N. W.	34¾
200	do. b10	76	300	do. b3	34⅞
300	do. b3	76	100	P., Ft. W. & C.	94¾
400	do. s3	75⅞	100	do.	94½
300	do.	75⅞	200	Cum. Coal	56
400	M. S. & N. I. s3	70	600	do. b10	56¼
100	do. c	70	100	do.	56¾
100	do.	70	100	do.	56⅜
100	do. s5	69⅞	200	do.	56½
500	do. s10	69⅞	100	Mar. Min. Co. b3	11¾
100	Clev. & Pitts. s3	83¾	100	do. s3	11¾
1200	do.	83⅞	500	do. s10	11¾
500	do.	83⅝	400	do. b10	11¾
100	do.	83¼			

SATURDAY, Feb. 11—P. M.

There was increased buoyancy in the Stock line early in the day. The Railway speculation was more vigorous, and prices were generally firmer. The report of the capture of Branchville by SHERMAN'S forces made speculative holders eager to realize, and the turn of the market was decidedly downward. Government bonds and notes were in active request during the day. At the single session of the Stock Exchange, the sales reached $253,000—a liberal business for Saturday. Of this amount, 5-20s made up $201,000, including, of the new issue, $121,000, at an improvement of ¼@½ ₩ cent. The transactions of three leading commission houses in the same class of national bonds exceeded $400,000, at a fractional advance on the Board figures. In the 10-40 years' Five ₩ cents, the movements were also on an extensive scale, checked, in part, by the inadequate supply on the market. Several respectable orders were filled with bonds borrowed for the purpose. A number were temporarily passed, because they could not be executed, save at material risk on prevailing rates. The European drain on our Government Securities is steadily augmenting. The steamers, to-day, took out a heavy amount of them, mostly the 5-20s of both issues, but including a considerable lot of 10-40s, now relatively the cheapest of all the National gold-bearing stocks. The popular demand for these securities is fostered by the encouraging financial position and prospects of the National Treasury, as well as by the avowed determination of the honorable Secretary to provide for future public expenditures by taxation and currency loans, and to abandon the issue of legal tender notes, as also in a direct way, of coin-bearing bonds. The confidence of the loyal masses in the stability and solvency of the Government is demonstrated by the avidity with which the new 7-30 Loan is being absorbed, under the immediate supervission of Mr. JAY COOKE, the enterprizing General Subscription Agent. The First National Bank subscribed, to-day, for $600,000 worth of this loan, making the amount taken by the Institution, during the week, $1,700,000. The subscriptions of Messrs. FISK & HATCH, were, to-day, $250,000, and this week, $1,000,000. Messrs. CLARK, DODGE & Co., took, to-day, $250,000. The direct subscriptions at the United States Sub-treasury, yesterday, $178,000. Messrs. LIVERMORE, CLEWS & Co. distributed, yesterday, $250,000 worth of the Loan. Mr. COOKE—who was in the city to-day, to perfect his sub-agency system—has nearly completed his arrangements, which promise eminently satisfactory results.

On the street the following quotations were made at the close of business, as compared with yesterday afternoon, the market being steady for Governments, and otherwise heavy.

	Fri.	Sat.		Fri.	Sat.
U. S. 10-40s	102⅝	102¾	Pittsburgh	83⅝	83
U. S. 5-20's	109⅞	110	Northwest	35¼	34¾
T. Certificates	98⅞	98¾	N. West Pref.	65½	65
N. Y. Central	116	115⅝	Rock Island	96⅞	95¾
Erie	75⅞	74¾	Fort Wayne	94¾	94½
Hudson	107⅞	107	Cum'land Coal	58⅞	56
Reading	108⅞	109	Quicksilver	86⅞	86⅛
Mich. Southern	70⅜	69⅞	Mariposa	11	11⅛
Illinois Cen	118⅜	118	Ohio & M. Certfs	27¾	27¼

The following bids were made to-day for the City Bank Shares:

New-York	114	Bank of N. Amer.	107
Merchants'	115	Hanover	104
Mechanics'	107½	Irving	107
America	135	Metropolitan	117
City	170	Shoe and Leather	106
North River	108	Continental	96
Merchants' Exchange	98½	St. Nicholas	103
Commerce	108	Marine	145
Mech's' Bk'g. Asso.	101	Commonwealth	103
Mercantile	125	Import'rs' & Traders'	107½
American Exc.	120	Man'f's'. & Merch'ts'	100
Chatham	120	Central National	103
Bank of the Republic	101	Fourth National	99¼

And the following for the Railway Mortgages:

N. Y. Cen. 6s, '83	101	Al. & T. H. 2ds, Income	78
N. Y. C. 6s, Subscript.	99	Chi. & N. W. S. F.	98
N. Y. Cen. 7s, '76	105	Chi. & N. W. Int. B.	90
Erie 1st mort, 68	102	Chi. & N. W. Ex'n Bs.	90
Erie 7s, 2d mort., '79	109	Chi. & N. W. 1st m.	86
Erie 7s, 3d mort, '83	109	Han. & St. Jo. L. G.	89
Erie 7s, 4th mort., '80	102	Tol. & Wab. 1st. m.	96½
Erie 7s, 5th mort., '88	100	Tol. & W. 1sts. Ext.	97
Buff. N. Y. & E. 1st m., '77	100	Tol. & Wab. 2ds.	81½
Hud. R. 7s, 2d m. s. f. '85	105	Mil. & P. du Ch. 1sts.	100
Harlem 1st. '69-72	103	Gal. & Chi. 2ds	100
Harlem 3d, '68	97	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 1sts.	109
Mich. Cen. 8 ₩ c. '69-'72	114	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. 2ds.	99
M. C. n. 1st m 8 ₩ c. '82	114	Clev. & Pitts. 2ds, x In.	95
Chi., B. & Q. 8 ₩ c 1sts	114	Clev. & Pitts. 4ths.	78
Mich. S. 7 ₩ c. 2d mort	90	Miss. & Mo. L. G. 1st m.	45
M. S. & N. I. S. Fd 7 ₩ c.	103½	Chi. & Alt. S. F. 1st m.	103
Pacific R. 7s, g. by Mo.	56	Chi. & Alt. S. F. Inc.	92
Alton & T. H. 1sts.	96½	Mil. & St. Paul 1sts.	85
Alt. & T. H. 2ds, Pref.	85		

The Gold speculation was very weak, to-day, opening at 209, and with trifling fluctuations declining to 205, closing heavily. The Sterling Exchange market was much depressed, the nominal gold rates having been from 108½@109, with no considerable business at anything over 108½. The Specie exports, to-day, were confined to $107,720, making the total shipments of the week only $363,253.

Money was in moderate request for speculative purposes, with a large supply available. Call Loan rates on Government Collaterals were 5@6, and, in exceptional instances, 7 ₩ cent. The Discount Market was very quiet, rates ranging from 7@10 ₩ cent. per annum.

The day's business at the Office of the Assistant Treasurer was as follows: Total receipts, $3,625,924, including for Customs, $313,000, and on account of the 7-30 Loan, $178,000; total payments, $4,259,158; balance, this afternoon, $30,551,680.

The total receipts from Customs at this port during the week were $871,400.

The total receipts of Cotton at this port this week have been 3,532 bales.

Secretary FESSENDEN acknowledges the final and satisfactory closing up of the accounts of Hon. J. J. CISCO, for eleven years United States Assistant Treasurer at this port, in the following complimentary note:

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, Feb. 8, 1865.

SIR: I have the pleasure of informing you that your accounts as Assistant Treasurer of the United States have been all closed on the books of the Department, and that the same were found entirely correct, and I cannot but express my gratification at the faithful manner in which you performed the duties of your position during the long period of your official service, and the efficiency which you have shown in the protection of the public interests.

I am, very respectfully, W. P. FESSENDEN, Secretary of the Treasury.

JOHN J. CISCO, Esq., New-York.

The New-York correspondent of the Boston *Commercial Bulletin*, referring to the proposed tax on sales, says:

"A very large increase of internal revenue is anticipated from the proposed tax on sales, which the Treasury Department favors, and which is strongly pressed by Mr. A. N. LEWIS, the agent of the Internal Revenue Office in this city. Mr. LEWIS, who is thoroughly conversant with mercantile affairs in New-York, in urging the tax on sales, suggested a tax of a fifth or a fourth of one per cent. as likely to be less oppressive to the commercial classes and most lucrative to the Government, adding that the income from such a tax would doubtless prove sufficiently liberal to enable the Government to abandon many vexatious and comparatively barren forms of taxation. The financial agents of the Government are manifestly making laudably strenuous efforts to lighten the public burdens, in this respect, as far as practicable."

In this connection, we may be permitted to state that Mr. LEWIS particularly urged that the tax on sales of gold should be increased to one-tenth of one ₩ cent.; and that the duty imposed on brokers' sales should apply equally to all transactions, whether on the broker's own account or for other parties.

Messrs. ALBERT H. NICOLAY & Co. will hold their regular semi-weekly auction sale of Stocks and Bonds on Monday next, Feb. 13, at 12½ o'clock, at the Stock Salesrooms, No. 52 William-street.

BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

GEO. H. REA, President. E. D. JONES, Cashier.

SECOND NATIONAL BANK, OF ST. LOUIS.

DESIGNATED DEPOSITORY OF THE U. S.

Government Vouchers, Certificates, Bonds, &c., bought and sold at current market rates or on commission.

Prompt attention given to collections. Remittances made on day of payments, at current rate of exchange.

E. D. JONES, Cashier.

Movements of European Steamers.

FROM AMERICA.

Africa	Feb. 15	Boston	Liverpool.
City of London	Feb. 18	New-York	Liverpool.
Australasian	Feb. 22	New-York	Liverpool.
Lafayette	March 1	New-York	Havre.
Asia	March 1	Boston	Liverpool.
Saxonia	March 4	New-York	S'ampton.
Borussia	April 1	New-York	S'ampton.
Bavaria	April 15	New-York	S'ampton.
Germania	April 29	New-York	S'ampton.
Teutonia	May 13	New-York	S'ampton.
Saxonia	May 27	New-York	S'ampton.

FROM EUROPE.

Etna	Feb. 1	Liverpool	New-York
Asia	Feb. 4	Liverpool	Boston.
City of London	Feb. 4	Liverpool	New-York
United Kingdom	Feb. 8	Glasgow	New-York.
Saxonia	Feb. 8	S'ampton	New-York.
China	Feb. 11	Liverpool	New-York.
Canada	Feb. 18	Liverpool	New-York.
Cuba	Feb. 25	Liverpool	New-York.
Borussia	March 8	S'ampton	New-York.
Bavaria	March 22	S'ampton	New-York.
Germania	April 5	S'ampton	New-York.
Teutonia	April 19	S'ampton	New-York.
Saxonia	May 3	S'ampton	New-York.

For Havana and New-Orleans.

Morning Star	Feb. 18	New-York	New-Orleans

For California.

Costa Rica	Feb. 13	New-York	Aspinwall.
Golden Rule	Feb. 20	New-York	Nicaragua.
Ocean Queen	Feb. 23	New-York	Aspinwall.

For California.

The mails for California, Central America, South Pacific, &c., by the steamer *Costa Rica*, will close at 10:30 A. M. on Monday.

Departure of Domestic Mails.

East Mails close at	5:30 A. M., 1:30 and 6 P. M.
Western and Southwestern Mails	5 A. M. and 4:15 P. M.
Long Island	5 A. M. and 2:30 P. M.
Newport and Fall River	3:00 P. M.
New-York Central Railroad	3 P. M.
North Mails	5 A. M. and 3:45 P. M.
North Mail, Way	5:00 A. M. and 2 P. M.
South Mail at	5 A. M., 4:30, 6 and 10:30 P. M.

THE ARMY AND NAVY.

THE DRAFT TO BE ENFORCED.

QUOTA OF THE CITY OVER 20,000.

Gentlemen liable to draft should register their names on the book of the association where alien and veteran substitutes will be mustered into the army, and their exemption papers correctly procured through the Provost-Marshals of their districts without any charge in advance or any inconvenience to them whatever. For reference, published lists are on file at the rooms of the association of over five hundred names of well-known business men in all the districts of the city, who have availed themselves of the facilities and procured their substitutes in advance, without any delay, and actually at less cost than anywhere else in the city, at the Office of the Merchants', Bankers' and General Volunteer and Substitutes' Recruiting Association, No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

MEDICAL DIRECTOR'S OFFICE, DEPARTMENT OF THE EAST, No. 125 BLEECKER-ST., NEW-YORK, Jan. 27, 1865.

TWENTY-SIX CONTRACT SURGEONS are needed in the 25th Army Corps, (colored troops,) serving in Virginia and North Carolina. Applicants for the position can obtain full information at this office. Those whose services prove satisfactory will, at the expiration of three months, be commissioned Assistant Surgeons of colored troops.

(Signed.) W. J. SLOAN, Surgeon U. S. A., Medical Director, Dept. East.

VOLUNTEERS AND SUBSTITUTES wanted for cavalry, artillery and garrison duty; the highest bounties paid cash; relief tickets for families. Largest premiums paid agents and runners presenting recruits, at No. 428 Broadway, New-York.

LOST AND FOUND.

CAUTION.—UNITED STATES CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS LOST.—All persons are cautioned against negotiating the following described certificates, which having been mailed on the 1st inst., in a registered letter addressed to the Secretary of the Treasury, United States, have miscarried in the mail. The certificates were all indorsed "Payable to the Secretary of the Treasury of the United States, for redemption," and payment has been stopped.

Six certificates of $1,000 each, numbers 93,978, 93,979, 93,980, 93,998, 93,999, 94,000.

Six certificates of $5,000 each, numbers 37,648, 37,949, 37,974, 37,975, 37.976, 37,977, in all twelve certificates, amounting to thirty-six thousand dollars, and all due on the 4th February, 1865.

CHARLES G. ROCKWOOD, Cashier. NEWARK BANKING CO., Newark, N. J., Feb. 8, 1865.

LOST OR STOLEN FROM THE NEW-York Hotel coach, in going from said hotel, via Broadway and Dey-st., to Jersey City ferry, foot of Cortlandt-st., a BLACK LEATHER TRUNK, marked on each end G. E. P. Said trunk was made by J. B. & J. Bull, Broadway, New-York. A liberal reward will be paid for the delivery of said trunk at the New-York Hotel.

NOTICE.—LOST OR STOLEN, A DRAFT drawn by H. M. Olmsted, dated Morristown, Feb. 2, 1865, No. 5[illegible], in favor of Isaac Van Wagner, Esq., Treasurer, on Messrs. Olyphant's Son & Co., New-York, for $20,350. Payment of same having been stopped, all persons are cautioned against negotiating it.

SHIPPING.

FOR NEW-ORLEANS, VIA HAVANA.

The United States Mail Steamship YAZOO, GEO. W. COUCH, Commander, will leave Pier No. 13 North River, for New-Orleans via Havana, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely.

For freight or passage apply to G. HEINEKEN & PALMORE, No. 115 Broadway.

FOR HAVANA—THE NEW AND SPLENDID SIDE-WHEEL STEAMSHIP MORRO CASTLE, Capt. ADAMS. Will leave Pier No. 4, North River, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 15, at 3 o'clock P. M., precisely, for Havana direct. For freight or passage apply to SPOFFORD, TILESTON & CO., No. 29 Broadway.

The new and splendid steamship EAGLE will succeed the MORRO CASTLE, and leave on Feb. 22.

MISCELLANEOUS.

SAVE YOUR MONEY.

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

Housekeepers should buy their Teas, Coffees, &c., at the GREAT "CANTON TEA WAREHOUSE," where all goods are guaranteed free from adulteration, and sold cheap for cash only. THOMAS R. AGNEW, Nos. 260 and 262 Greenwich-st., corner Murray. Wholesale Department No. 262 Greenwich-st.

MARBLE MANTELS.

The best place in the city to purchase cheap and well finished mantels is at MARTIN OLSEN'S MANTEL MANUFACTORY, No. 326 Navy-st., and No. 66 Flatbush-av., Brooklyn, Long Island, N. Y.

DENTISTRY.

DR. WAIT, SR., DENTIST, NO. 263 4TH av., corner 21st-st., having introduced the Nitrous Oxide (or laughing) Gas, can now give patients their choice between that and ether and chloroform, as constitutions and circumstances may require. Positively no pain or danger in extracting teeth. Terms moderate.

FINANCIAL.

BOOKS NOW CLOSING.

NO LIABILITIES TO STOCKHOLDERS.

THE FIRST NATIONAL PETROLEUM CO., OF NEW-YORK AND PENNSYLVANIA.

Organized under the Laws of the State of New-York, January, 1865.

CAPITAL STOCK, $1,000,000, In 200,000 Shares of $5 each.

A Limited amount of Stock reserved at $3 a Share.

Two new Wells on Company's Property, now yielding 70 Barrels Daily. Five Wells now going down.

Dividend paying from the start.

OFFICE, NO. 100 BROADWAY.

OFFICERS.

PRESIDENT.
CHAS H. APPLEGATE,
(Of C. H. Applegate & Bro., No. 354 Broadway.)

VICE-PRESIDENT.
JOHN L. DOUGLASS,
(Sec. Merchants' Fire Ins. Co.)

TREASURER.
HIRAM G. BOND,
(Banker, No. 11 Pine-st.)

SECRETARY.
JOHN O HOYT,
Com. Merchant, No. 4 Cedar-st.)

GENERAL SUPERINTENDENT.
MAHLON S. FROST,
(Of Titusville, Penn.)

TRUSTEES.

OF NEW-YORK—Chas H. Applegate, John L. Douglass, Chas. A. Crane, John B. Bouton, John O. Hoyt, Samuel B. Rooney.

OF TITUSVILLE, PENN—Mahlon S. Frost, Chas. G. Gridley, Chas. B. Hall.

LANDS ON OIL CREEK AND CHERRY RUN.

PROPERTY NO. 1—SEVENTY BARRELS OF OIL DAILY.

A perpetual lease of two and a half acres on the celebrated Buchanan Farm, at the junction of Oil Creek and Cherry Run. Two new oil wells now in operation, yielding seventy barrels daily, of which one-half goes to the First National Petroleum Company.

The present supply of oil is equivalent to the payment of at least Two per Cent. monthly dividends to the stockholders upon their investments.

First Dividend of Two Per Cent. for February.

Near this property are the famous "Phillips," "Woodruff," "Hammond," and other wells, which have been flowing two or three years, and are still pouring in constant streams. Several new wells will immediately be sunk by the company. Engines, tools and tubing now on the ground.

PROPERTY NO. 2—FORTY ACRES OF THE HATCH FARM.

This property, owned in fee, lies just north of Plumer, on both sides of Cherry Run, in a direct line between the "Noble" well, which flowed 2,000 barrels daily, and the new 300-barrel well on Pitnole Creek, (owned by the United States Petroleum Company) and but a little distance from each. One hundred new wells are now going down between the Hatch farm and Oil Creek. A large flow of oil has just been struck on the northern verge of the property. The "Coquette" well of 700 barrels, the "Maple Shade" well of 800 barrels, the "Irving" well of 300 barrels, the Story farm, the Rynd farm, and Tarr farm are in the immediate vicinity.

Six new wells will be sunk on the property during the Spring and Summer. Room for over 200 wells. No well has ever been sunk on Cherry Run without striking oil.

PROPERTY NO. 3—FIVE WELLS NOW GOING DOWN.

A parcel of land on the well-known McFate farm, on Cherry Run. Five wells now being bored—one having reached the depth of over 300 feet. The First National Petroleum Company has a landed interest in all the oil produced, without spending a penny or doing a day's work. The "Reed" well of 290 bbls., the "Prince" and "Auburn" of 160 bbls. each, and other great wells, are near by.

PROPERTY NO. 4—117 ACRES OF THE KIGHTLIN FARM.

All on Oil Creek, just above Titusville, and owned in fee. Regarded by experienced oil operators as one of the finest oil properties in Pennsylvania. Value of the land daily enhanced by oil discoveries and strikes on all sides of it. Room on the property for over 500 wells. Several will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 5—200 ACRES IN WEST VIRGINIA.

The lease of about 200 acres of rich oil-bearing lands on the Little Kanawha and Dunkard Creek, in West Virginia, giving to the First National Petroleum Company seven-eighths of all the oil. The Property is near the noted Burning Springs Well, and in the great upheaval range, which has always been found to contain oil in large quantities. Wells will be sunk immediately.

PROPERTY NO. 6.

A lease of 200 acres of first-class oil-bearing lands, also on Little Kanawha River and Dunkard Creek, in the vicinity of Property No. 5.

THE RESERVED SHARES—ALL STOCKHOLDERS ON AN EQUAL FOOTING.

Subscriptions will be received, until further notice, for a limited amount of capital stock, at the lowest cash price of $3 a share, par value $5, the same being full paid up stock, free from all assessments and liabilities, in which respect the original subscribers, and those who may now put down their names, stand on precisely the same footing.

MOST OF THE RESERVED STOCK HAVING ALREADY BEEN TAKEN, THE BOOKS WILL POSITIVELY BE CLOSED ON THE 20TH INST.

PETROLEUM

WAGSTAFF & GOETCHIUS,
No. 71 BROADWAY, ROOM NO. 29,
OFFER FOR SALE
OIL STOCKS.

McKINLEY,	BUCHANAN,
BERGEN COAL AND OIL,	CONSOLIDATED,
OCEANIC,	HIGHGATE,
RYND FARM,	FOUNTAIN,
EXCELSIOR,	CLIFTON,
NORTHERN LIGHT,	NORTH AMERICAN,
MANHATTAN,	UNITED STATES,
GUILD FARM,	CENTRAL,

GREAT WESTERN CONSOLIDATED.

All of which we can recommend as good investments at present prices. Having personally examined the oil regions of Pennsylvania will cheerfully furnish information to parties desiring to invest.

SALES MADE AT THE REGULAR PETROLEUM STOCK BOARD, at their two sessions, daily, 11½ o'clock A. M. and P. M. ORDERS PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF COMPTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Jan 25, 1865.

WHEREAS—BY SATISFACTORY EVIDENCE presented to the undersigned, it has been made to appear that the American National Bank of New-York, in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, has been duly organized under and according to the requirements of the act of Congress, entitled, "An Act to provide a National Currency, secured by a pledge of United States bonds, and to provide for the circulation and redemption thereof," approved June 3, 1864, and has complied with all the provisions of said act;

Now, therefore, I, HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency, do hereby certify that "the American National Bank of New-York," in the City of New-York, in the County of New-York and State of New-York, is authorized to commence the business of banking under the act aforesaid.

[L. S.] In testimony whereof, witness my hand and seal of office this 25th day of January, 1865.
(Signed) HUGH McCULLOCH, Comptroller of the Currency.

PUBLIC PETROLEUM STOCK EXCHANGE.

NO. 73 BROADWAY, CORNER RECTOR-ST.

The proprietors of the Public Petroleum Stock Exchange have fixed the rate of admission for membership at one hundred dollars per annum, from and after MONDAY, the 13th inst.

The enterprise having proved a success beyond our expectations, and the present room being found inadequate, arrangements are already in progress for occupying much larger quarters immediately in the vicinity of the other board.

UNITED STATES TREASURY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

PARTIES HOLDING THIRTY (30) OR more coupons on the three years' seven and three-tenth bonds, maturing on the 15th inst., are requested to hand them in, with schedules, at any time before that date.

Holders complying with the above, will have their coupons examined and checks given for them on the 14th, after 3 o'clock P. M.

Blank schedules will be furnished upon application at the Interest Department of this office.
(Signed) JOHN A. STEWART, Assistant Treasurer.

NOTICE.—THE EAST RIVER BANK WILL ORganize as soon as practicable as a National Bank, with the capital increased to $500,000.

Having a surplus of over 40 per cent., a dividend in stock of 25 per cent. will be made to present shareholders: the remainder of the surplus will be participated in by the increased stock.

The subscription book now open at the bank, No. 680 Broadway.

By order of the board.
WM. S. CARMAN, Cashier.

FINANCIAL.

THE BIG SANDY CREEK OIL COMPANY!

To be organized under the laws of the State of West Virginia, with the following named officers:

PRESIDENT.
PATRICK BRADY.
TREASURER.
CHARLES G. KING.
SECRETARY.
P. FRED. GODDARD.
DIRECTORS.
PATRICK BRADY, Philadelphia.
H. W. RIDGWAY, Philadelphia.
CHARLES G. KING, Philadelphia.
E. N. SHAW, New-York.
WM. E. HOY, New-York.

CAPITAL, $200,000, IN 160,000 SHARES.
$1 25 PER SHARE.
WORKING CAPITAL, $25,000.

OIL TERRITORY,

614 ACRES, IN FEE SIMPLE.

The territory secured to this company contains six hundred and fourteen acres, and is handsomely located on the Brashy Fork of Big Sandy Creek, in Wirt County, West Virginia, about seven to eight miles from the Ohio River, and seventeen miles from Parkersburgh, with good roads to both of these points, which give good facilities for getting the Oil to market.

The gentlemen to whom is confided the management and direction of the company's affairs, are, all of them, business men of energy and enterprise. They are determined to do all in their power to, in every way, promote the interests of the stockholders. They now offer a limited number of shares for sale, confident that the returns on the investment will prove large and satisfactory, in a very reasonable time.

100,000 shares of the above is taken. Books of subscription for the remaining 60,000 shares open at the office of WALDEN & McILVAINE, No. 13 Broad-st., N. Y.

THE COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

CAPITAL STOCK.......................$1,000,000
Divided into 200,000 Shares, at $5 per share.
SUBSCRIPTION PRICE,
TO 60,000 SHARES ONLY, $2 50 PER SHARE.
STOCK ISSUED FULL PAID.
$50,000 CASH APPROPRIATED AS A WORKING CAPITAL.

PRESIDENT, ISAIAH LUKENS. VICE-PRESIDENT, WM. M. STEWART.
TREASURER, WM. D. SMITH. SECRETARY, E. J. HARRISON.
DIRECTORS.
ISAIAH LUKENS, ROBERT SMITH,
W. D. SMITH, EDWD. F. CUSHMAN,
W. M. STEWART.

OFFICES—NO. 42 PINE-STREET, NEW-YORK AND NOS. 23 AND 24 WASHINGTON BUILDINGS, (274 South Third-street, below Walnut,) PHILADELPHIA.

The intrinsic value of their territory is greater than that of any other oil company now before the public, with the same amount of capital.

The Directors invite all who desire investing in oil stocks to call at their offices and examine prospectus, draughts, &c., where they cannot fail to be satisfied that the COTTER FARM OIL COMPANY is organized on such a basis that stockholders cannot fail to realize a handsome profit aside from the question of oil altogether.

The books for subscription will be open for a short time longer at the offices of the company.

T. L. TAYLOR & REED,
NO. 5 BROAD-ST.,

having been appointed Agents for the sale of the 7-30 Loan will receive subscriptions on the most favorable terms.

All denominations on hand for immediate delivery.

THE QUICKSILVER MINING COMPANY,
No. 21 NASSAU ST.,
NEW-YORK, Feb. 1, 1865.

The annual meeting of the stockholders will be held at the Continental Hotel, in the City of Philadelphia, on WEDNESDAY, Feb. 22, at 1 o'clock P. M.

The annual election of Directors will be held at the same place, on the same day, between the hours of 2 and 3 P. M.

The Transfer Books will be closed on Saturday, Feb. 18, and reopened on Monday, Feb. 27.
J. B. RANDOL, Secretary.

NOTICE.—BOOKS FOR THE REGISTRY AND transfer of stock in the Cary Improvement Company, have been opened at the office of the Farmer's Loan and Trust Company in the city of New-York. Stockholders desiring to have their shares thus registered, will forward their certificates to the office of the company, No. 28 Milk-st., Boston, for proper discharge to New-York books. By order of Directors.
S. A. DIX, Secretary.
BOSTON, Feb., 1865.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THIRteen directors of the Sixth-avenue Railroad Company, will be held at the depot, 6th-av., corner of 43d-st., on TUESDAY, Feb. 14, from 12 to 2 P. M.
HENRY S. MOORE, Secretary.

THIRD NATIONAL BANK OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.—Notice is hereby given that a meeting of the stockholders of this association will be held at their bank, No. 5 Nassau-st., on the 14th day of February next, between the hours of 12 o'clock M. and 1 o'clock P. M., for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors of said bank. C. N. JORDAN, Cashier.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 10, 1864.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 56 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS FOR USE IN THE COUNTRY AND ABROAD.

MECHANICS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Feb. 3, 1865.

ELECTION.—THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR Directors of this Bank, and for Inspectors of next election, will be held at the Banking-house on TUESDAY, the 14th inst. Poll will open at 12 o'clock and close at 1 P. M. By order. W. H. COX, Cashier.

OFFICE OF THE DUBUQUE AND SIOUX CITY RAILROAD CO., DUBUQUE, Feb. 6, 1865.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS OF THIS COMpany will be closed from the 7th to the 14th inst., both days inclusive. LOUIS BOISOT.

LAND WARRANTS AND COLLEGE LAND SCRIP purchased and for sale.
UNITED STATES REVENUE STAMPS sold at a discount of 3 to 4½ per cent., by
C. & G. WOODMAN, No. 35 Pine-st.

FOR SALE—STATE OF MASSACHUSETTS five per cent. coupon bonds, due in 1894; interest and Principal payable in gold. Apply to BLAKE BROS. & Co., No. 17 Wall-st.

WALDEN & McILVAINE, NO. 13 BROAD-st., dealers in Government Securities and Petroleum Stocks

DIVIDENDS.

DIVIDEND.

UNITED PETROLEUM FARMS ASSOCIATION.
Office No. 10 Pine-st., New-York.

At a meeting of the Trustees of the Association, held at the office of Messrs Wed W. Clarke & Co., a dividend of 1 and ½ per cent. on the capital stock of the company ($10,000,000,) was declared (equal to 6 per cent. on the original subscription,) payable on the 20th inst., at the office of the company.

The transfer-books of the company will remain closed until March 1.
G. H. BISSELL, President.
W. R. FOSDICK, Treasurer.

PUBLIC NOTICE.

OFFICE OF BOARD OF ASSESSORS, NEW COURT-HOUSE, Feb. 7, 1865.

CORPORATION NOTICE.—PUBLIC NOTICE is hereby given to the owner or owners, occupant or occupants of all houses and lots, improved or unimproved lands, affected thereby, that the following assessments have been completed, and are lodged in the office of the Board of Assessors for examination by all persons interested, viz.:

Regulating, grading, setting and resetting curb and gutter in West-street from Hoboken-street to Hammond-street.

Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging in Avenue A from Eighty-fourth to Ninety-third-street.

Flagging Manhattan-street between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

Flagging in Broadway from Fifty fourth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Filling sunken lots in Seventy-eight-street between First and Second avenues.

Filling sunken lots in Fifty-ninth-street between First and Second avenues.

Regulating, grading, setting curb and gutter and flagging Little Twelfth-street from Tenth to Eleventh avenues.

The limits embraced by such assessment include all the several houses and lots of ground, vacant lots, pieces and parcels of land, situated on both sides of West-street and both sides of the streets intersecting West-street to the extent of half the block east of West-street, from Hoboken to Hammond street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Avenue A, and on both sides of the intersecting streets to the extent of half the block on each side of Avenue A, from Eighty-fourth to Ninety-third-street.

Also all the lots on both sides of Manhattan-street, between Ninth-avenue and Hudson River.

Also all the lots on both sides of Broadway, from Fifty-fourth to Fifty-ninth-street.

Also all the lots on Fifty-ninth and Seventy-eighth streets, between First and Second avenues.

Also all the lots on both sides of Little Twelfth-street, from Tenth to Eleventh avenue, and the lots fronting on Eleventh-avenue, east side, to the extent of half the block north and south of Twelfth-street

All persons whose interests are affected by the above-named assessments, and who are opposed to the same, or either of them, are requested to present their objections in writing to DANIEL E. DELAVAN, Chairman of the Board of Assessors, at their office, No. 32 Chambers-street, basement New Court-house, within thirty days from the date of this notice.

DANIEL E. DELAVAN,
MORGAN L. HARRIS,
DANIEL D. CONOVER,
Board of Assessors.

THE COMMITTEE ON FINANCE OF the Board of Aldermen will meet in Room No. 12 City Hall, on Tuesday, the 14th instant, at 2 o'clock, P. M., to consider the application of Peter Randell for relief from assessment, and such other applications as are now pending before the Finance Committee. All persons interested in any application now before the Finance Committee are hereby notified to be present at the above-named time and place, without further notification.

LEWIS R. RYERS,
PETER MASTERSON,
JOHN D. OTTIWELL,
Committee on Finance.

DRY GOODS.

GREAT BARGAINS IN FAMILY AND HOUSEKEEPING GOODS, AT RETAIL.

SHIRTINGS, SHEETINGS AND PILLOW-CASE LINENS.
(In all the popular makes and widths.)
DOUBLE DAMASK TABLE-CLOTHS, AND NAPKINS, EN SUITE.
DAMASKS BY THE YARD.
DOYLIES, HUCK AND DAMASK TOWELS AND TOWELING,
In great variety.
ENGLISH AND DOMESTIC BLANKETS, AND FLANNELS.
New and elegant designs in
MARSEILLES AND LANCASTER QUILTS,
OPERA AND FRENCH SHIRTING FLANNELS,
LACE AND NOTTINGHAM CURTAINS, VESTIBULE LACES,
PRINTED, EMBOSSED AND EMBROIDERED TABLE AND PIANO-COVERS, CORNICES, PINS, &c.
PLAIN, STRIPED AND PLAID JACONET, CAMBRIC, NAINSOOK, SWISS AND MULL MUSLINS.
WHITE AND COLORED, PLAIN AND FIGURED TARLATANS.
French, Swiss and embroidered LACE DRESSES,
For ball and party costumes.
NEW AND CHOICE SPRING PATTERNS IN FRENCH PRINTED CAMBRICS,
FRENCH PERCALES AND MADAPOLAMS.
Together with a full assortment of the POPULAR MAKES OF
COTTON SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS, COTTON FLANNELS AND WHITE GOODS, OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
AT LESS THAN AUCTION PRICES,
ARNOLD, CONSTABLE & CO.,
CANAL, CORNER OF MERCER-ST.

AT LEGRAIN'S

GREAT REDUCTION on all the RICH SILK GOODS.
EXTRA RICH BLACK SILK AT A TREMENDOUS SACRIFICE.
KID GLOVES, VERY BEST QUALITY, OF A NEW CUT, ADVANTAGING THE SHAPE OF THE HANDS.
LEGRAIN, No. 729 Broadway, corner of Waverley Place.

CLOSING OUT SALE
FOR THIRTY DAYS,
AT GREATLY REDUCED PRICES,
TO MAKE ROOM FOR SPRING GOODS,
FLOWERS, RIBBONS, VELVETS, ETC., ETC.
J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 BROADWAY,
Between 25th and 26th sts.

WET MUSLINS! WET SHIRTING LINENS!
WET TABLE LINENS! WET NAPKINS!
WET SHEETINGS! WET CANTON FLANNELS! WET PRINTS, &c.
These goods are only slightly soiled, were bought at AUCTION, and will be sold at AUCTION PRICES.
FOSTER BROTHERS,
No. 272 Bleecker-st., corner Commerce.

CONTINUED BARGAINS AT RETAIL.

In all our POPULAR STOCKS of Silks, Dress Goods, Cloaks, Shawls, Laces, Embroideries, Bleached and Brown Muslins, Calicos, &c., &c., together with every variety of HOUSEKEEPING GOODS.
Prices greatly below their present value in GOLD.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway and 10th-st.

ARTIFICIAL FLOWERS.

Closing out at cost a fine lot of RICH PARIS MADE GOODS.
Also, NEW STYLES of Combs, Fancy Hair Ornaments, Nets, Buckles, &c.
J. BLUXOME,
No. 1,127 Broadway, between 25th and 26th sts.

SPRING DRESS GOODS.

A small assortment of novelties in ORGANDIES, JACONETS, PERCALES, &c., &c., just received per last steamer, will be exhibited on MONDAY, 13th inst.
A. T. STEWART & CO.,
Broadway, and 10th-st.

IF YOU WANT TO BUY ALL KINDS OF MUSLINS AND DOUBLE WIDTH SHEETINGS, CHEAP, GO TO FOSTER BROTHERS, No. 272 Bleecker-st.

BEADS! BEADS!! BEADS!!!
AND FANCY GOODS.
M. P. BROWN, Importer,
No. 186 Pearl-st., New-York.

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR $157,200,
(BALANCE NOT AWARDED ON PROPOSALS OF Jan. 5, 1865.)
"NEW-YORK COUNTY COURT-HOUSE STOCK."

Sealed proposals will be received at the Comptroller's office until SATURDAY, Feb. 18, 1865, at 2 o'clock P. M., when the same will be publicly opened, for the whole or any part of the sum of One Hundred and Fifty-seven Thousand Two Hundred Dollars of "The New-York County Court-house Stock," authorized by Chapter 242 of the Laws of 1864, and by an ordinance of the Board of Supervisors, approved by the Mayor May 3, 1864.

The said stock is to provide additional means for the construction and completion of the New County Court-house on Chambers-st. It will bear interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum, payable semi-annually, on the first day of May and November in each year, and the principal will be redeemed as follows, viz:

Sixty-seven thousand two hundred dollars on the first day of November, 1889; and

Ninety thousand dollars on the first day of November, 1890.

The proposals will state the amount of stock desired, and the price per one hundred dollars thereof, and the persons whose proposals are accepted will thereupon be required to deposit with the County Treasurer the sums awarded to them respectively.

On presenting to the Comptroller the receipts of the County Treasurer for such deposits, the parties will be entitled to receive certificates for equal amounts of the par value of the sums awarded to them, bearing interest from the dates of payments.

Each proposition should be sealed and indorsed "Proposals for New-York County Court-house Stock," and inclosed in a second envelope, addressed to the Comptroller.

The right is reserved to reject any or all of the bids, if the interests of the county require it.
MATTHEW T. BRENNAN, Comptroller.
CITY OF NEW-YORK, DEPARTMENT OF FINANCE, COMPTROLLER'S OFFICE, Feb. 8, 1865.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION, NO. 1 BOND-STREET, NEAR BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Feb. 8, 1865.

TO OWNERS OF PROPERTY.—PROPOsals will be received at this office for renting to the Commissioners of Public Charities and Correction for a term of years, suitable premises for the use of their Department situated between Bleecker and 23d-sts., 2d and 6th-avs. Proposal to state location and description of premises proposed to be leased, and when possession will be given.

S. DRAPER,
ISAAC BELL,
JAMES B. NICHOLSON,
MOSES H. GRINNELL,
Commissioners.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, NO. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Dec. 20, 1864.

PROPOSITIONS WILL BE RECEIVED daily for the FREIGHTING OF FORAGE, for the United States Quartermaster's Department, from New-York City, Philadelphia, Boston, Portland and other ports on the coast of Maine, TO Washington, Alexandria, Va.; Newbern, N. C.; Port Royal, S. C.; Savannah, Ga., and New-Orleans, La.

PROPOSITIONS must state name, standing and capacity of vessel, quantity of hay and grain, respectively, they will require, and when ready for cargo, and addressed to
E. D. CHAPMAN,
Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

ASSISTANT Q. M. OFFICE, FORAGE DEPARTMENT, No. 66 CEDAR-ST., NEW-YORK CITY, Jan. 27, 1865.

SEALED PROPOSALS WILL BE RECEIVED daily at this office, for the furnishing of this department with CORN, OATS, HAY AND STRAW.

Parties will specify in their propositions how the Hay and Straw is baled, and whether the Grain is sacked or in bulk. E. D. CHAPMAN, Captain and Q. M.

AMUSEMENTS.

WINTER GARDEN.
BOOTH'S HAMLET.

Now in the THIRTEENTH WEEK of a career of unbroken succession and undiminished success, and which has been enthroned by the enthusiastic fiat of the people and the press as A PERMANENT INSTITUTION, is presented EVERY NIGHT, with ITS SPLENDID CAST and SUPERB SCENERY.

"ONE OF THE NOBLEST PIECES OF DRAMATIC ART EVER SEEN IN ANY LAND OR IN ANY AGE. WE TRUST IT WILL NOT BE WITHDRAWN UNTIL EVERY MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD IN THE COMMUNITY HAS SEEN IT."—New-York Herald.

Doors open at 6¾; commences at 7½. Seats may be secured for any number of days in advance.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

Mr. Stuart has pleasure in announcing that, in compliance with the request of many families in Staten Island and of adjacent cities on the Hudson River and Harlem and New-Haven lines,

A GRAND MATINEE OF BOOTH'S HAMLET will take place on SATURDAY NEXT, THE 18TH.

LEGAL NOTICES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, I shall proceed to sell, at public auction, to the highest bidder, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1865, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described trust securities and property, viz.:

Bond and mortgage of Thomas G. Talmage, President, for $5,600, dated Nov. 2, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $4,400, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $3,000, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of George H. Knight, for $34,000, dated Jan. 30, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $19,000, dated April 1, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of Geo. D. Strong, for $6,000, dated April 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $2,600, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $14,500, dated March 5, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of James B. Murray, for $5,000, dated March 25, 1839.
Claim against James B. Murray for moneys paid for taxes and assessments on premises described in last-mentioned mortgage for $1,383 99, and interest on the same.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $17,000, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of Alexander McKay, for $25,000, dated Aug. 1, 1837.
Bond and mortgage of John S. McKibbin, for $8,000, dated March 5, 1840.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $10,100, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of Charles Sutton, for $13,000, dated Dec. 14, 1838.
Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark, for $3,700, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of Joseph Graham for $4,580, dated April 22, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of S. H. & J. Bartlett, for $2,000, dated Oct. 5, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Joshua Ryder, for $13,000, dated Oct. 5, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Abner Munn, Jr., for $7,280, dated March 15, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Wm. & R. Ballagh and James Craig, for $4,827 14, dated April 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of George McKibbin, for $666 67, dated April 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Isaac W. Skinner, for $1,200, dated Oct. 20, 1835.
Bond and mortgage of Abraham M. Schermerhorn, for $200,000, dated Dec. 22, 1828.
Also, 399 shares of stock of North American Trust and Banking Company; also, 14 Florida Bonds of $1,000 each.
Also, a claim against the heirs of John R. Peters for about $8,000; also, one writing desk, one small stand, and one tin trunk.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1865.
CYRUS CURTISS, Spec. Rec'r.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT, pursuant to an order of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, bearing date the seventh day of March, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, I shall proceed to sell at public auction, to the highest bidder, by E. H. LUDLOW & CO., Auctioneers, at the Exchange Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on the 13th day of February, 1865, at 12½ o'clock in the afternoon of that day, the following described trust securities and proprty, namely:

Bond and mortgage of John W. Clark for $22,500, dated March 1, 1839.
Bond and mortgage of William A. Burras for $6,568 75, dated Aug. 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Hervey Harris for $2,666 70, dated Nov. 27, 1838.
Bond and mortgage of Charles J. Gaylor for $5,120, dated April 1, 1836.
Bond and mortgage of Charles D. Robinson for $6,621 34, dated April 1, 1836.
Also, 428¾ acres of land in Corinth, Saratoga County; 371 acres in Wilton, Saratoga County, and 416 other acres in Corinth, Saratoga County—all lately belonging to Judiah Ellsworth.
Also, 1,358 shares of stock of North American Trust and Banking Company, and 187 shares Lockport and Niagara Falls Railroad stock, with note of John L. Graham for $4,200, dated April 1, 1841.
Also, claim for $243 68 against James J. Baldwin, and claim for $1,326 18 against Harriet Crooker.
Also, six lots of land situated on the west side of Fifth-avenue, between One Hundred and Thirty-sixth and One Hundred and Thirty-seventh streets, and designated on the ward map by the numbers 33, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39.
Also, one large oil painting, two writing desks, one clock and one copying press.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 2, 1864.
CHAS. AUG. DAVIS, Spec. Rec'r.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN, AND COMMONALTY OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK—Relative to the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York.—Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Friday, the 24th day of February, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Seventy-seventh-street, from the Eighth-avenue to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An Act relative to improvements touching the laying out of Streets and Roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.
JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Jan. 31, 1865.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on SATURDAY, the Fourth day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of Sixty-sixth-street, from Fifth-avenue to the East River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3d, 1807.—Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.
JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York, relative to the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in the City of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the City of New-York hereby give notice that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the City of New-York, on Saturday, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the opening of One Hundred and Twenty-second-street, from Mount Morris-square to the Hudson River, in said city, as laid out on the map or plan of said city, under and by virtue of an act of the Legislature of the people of the State of New-York, entitled "An act relative to improvements touching the laying out of streets and roads in the City of New-York, and for other purposes," passed April 3, 1807.—Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.
JOHN E. DEVELIN, Counsel to the Corporation.

SUPREME COURT.—IN THE MATTER OF the application of the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York relative to the extension of Church-street, from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in the city of New-York. Pursuant to statutes in such case made and provided, the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the city of New-York hereby give notice, that they intend to apply to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term of said Court, to be held at the City Hall, in the city of New-York, on SATURDAY, the 4th day of March, 1865, at the opening of the court on that day, or as soon thereafter as counsel can be heard, for the appointment of Commissioners of Estimate and Assessment in the above-entitled matter; that the nature and extent of the improvement hereby intended is the extension of Church-street from the southerly side of Fulton-street to Morris-street, in said city. JOHN E. DEVELIN,
Counsel to the Corporation.
Dated NEW-YORK, Feb. 7, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the name of SAGE & LIVINGSTON is this day dissolved. All accounts and demands must be settled with the undersigned, who has assumed the assets and liabilities of the old firm, and will continue the manufacturing and commission business as usual.
A. L. LIVINGSTON, No. 26 Beekman-st.
NEW-YORK, Jan. 1, 1865.

COPARTNERSHIP NOTICE.—I HAVE THIS day admitted Mr. HENRY H. THOMPSON as partner in my business, which will be continued under the firm name of ROBERT L. SMITH & CO., Nos. 138 and 140 Fulton-st., New-York. ROBERT L. SMITH.
February 1, 1865.

AMUSEMENTS.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM.

GRAND GALA WEEK.

EXTRA ATTRACTION. EXTRA ATTRACTION.

Walter's valuable collection of life-size figures representing the JAPANESE NOBILITY, carved in Yeddo by the celebrated sculptor to the EMPEROR KUBOSAMA, OR GREAT TYCOON, and richly attired in the appropriate costumes of the HIGHEST DIGNITARIES OF THE EMPIRE.

The collection comprises DAMIO CAMISONS, MOOSMIES, TAKONINS, PRINCE SHOSHIUS' CELEBRATED WRESTLER, CHESSI MOOSMIES, SAKI CARRIERS, &c., and may be seen at all hours.

AFTERNOON AT 3.

the romantic, domestic, moral drama of JESSIE VERE; OR, THE WANDERER'S RETURN. POSSESSING DEEP PATHETIC POWER AND ALL-ABSORBING INTEREST.

To conclude with the laughable farce, THE STAGE-STRUCK YANKEE.

EVENING AT 7½.

The very successful drama of AZUCENA; OR, THE GIPSY'S VENGEANCE, which enchains the ABSORBING ATTENTION OF THE AUDIENCE from opening to close.

MORNING AT 11.

PUNCH AND JUDY,
COMIC SONGS, ELEGANT DANCES, &c.
PROF. HUTCHINGS—LIGHTNING CALCULATOR.
TWO FAT WOMEN, LIVING SKELETON,
GIANT BOY—8 FEET.
WOODROFFE'S BOHEMIAN GLASS-BLOWERS.
TWO GLASS STEAM-ENGINES IN MOTION.
LIFE-SIZE WAX FIGURES OF
MRS. GEN. TOM THUMB AND BABY.
CIRCASSIAN GIRL, DWARF, ALBINO BOY, LIVING OTTERS, FRENCH MOVING FIGURES, AQUARIA, MENAGERIE, &c.
Admission 30 cents. Children under ten, 15 cents.

The great local drama written for the Museum by MISS LAURA KEENE, and for which the Manager paid that distinguished lady One Thousand Dollars, will be produced as soon as the elaborate and costly properties, scenery and accessories can be prepared.

LECTURES.

ANNA E. DICKINSON'S
NEW LECTURE,
"A GLANCE AT OUR FUTURE,"
AT COOPER INSTITUTE,
TUESDAY EVENING, Feb. 14.

Admission 25 cents. Reserved seats 50 cents. Tickets for sale (from Saturday morning till 5 P. M. Tuesday) at American News Company, No. 121 Nassau-st.; Fowler & Wells, No. 389 Broadway; James Miller, No. 522 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 708 Broadway; Miller & Matthews, No. 757 Broadway; Macfarland's, corner Broadway and 23d-st.

Platform tickets 50 cents; sold only at the Anti-Slavery office, No. 48 Beekman-st.

Doors open at 7; Lecture at 8.

MEETINGS.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN, THAT A stated meeting of The New-York Law Institute, will be held at its Library, No. 41 Chambers-st., on MONDAY, the 13th day of February instant, at 12 M. The object of said meeting is to take the third and final vote on the proposed amendment to the 12th article of the by-laws, the same having been adopted by the votes of the Institute at two previous stated meetings, in pursuance of the 18th article. Said proposed amendment provides that the 12th article of the by-laws be amended by substituting $150 instead of $100 where it first occurs, and $160 instead of $110 where it first occurs, and $170 instead of $120 where it first occurs, and $180 instead of $130 where it first occurs, and $200 instead of $150 where it occurs. CHARLES TRACY, Librarian.
Dated Feb. 4, 1865.

DANCING.

FERRERO'S

DANCING ACADEMY, No. 161 5th-av. Classes Wednesdays and Saturdays and Mondays and Thursdays at 4 P. M. The German taught on Saturday.

NEW CLASSES FORMING AT J. H. SEARING'S private academy, No. 292 4th-av., near 23d-st. A private class exclusive for the practice of all the various round dances. Lessons every day.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE—HOUSE AND LOT NO. 269 UNION-st., Brooklyn. Lot, 22 by 100; house, 22 by 50. Three stories high, basement, sub-cellar, Philadelphia brick, and brown-stone front; cellar cemented front and back. Basement, wash-room, stationary tubs, hot and cold water, two storerooms; first-story, parlor, extension and smoking room; second-story, three rooms and bath-room; third-story, four rooms and storerooms. Halls imitation of marble; gas in all the rooms. For permits and particulars apply to H. A. SPAFARD, No. 13 Wall-st., or to HENRY STEVENSON, No. 245 Court-st., Brooklyn.

COUNTRY PLACE FOR SALE.—A FIRST class residence in Llewellyn Park, at Orange, N. J.; house and stable built of stone, in the best manner; ice-house (filled with 75 tons of ice;) garden well stocked with fruit; with 5 acres of land, beautifully situated near the centre of the park, on Mountain and Tulip avs.; also, a cottage, near the park, for $7,500. For terms and other particulars apply to T. B. MERRICK & SON, No. 70 William-st., New-York.

AT NEW-BRIGHTON—IN HAMILTON PARK, near the ferry, several first-class villas to rent, of English, French and Italian architecture, about ten rooms, water, gas, wash-tubs, dumb-waiters, bath-rooms and other conveniences; perfectly healthy and views unsurpassed. Apply to M. HAMILTON, No. 132 Broadway.

FOR SALE.—AT LITCHFIELD, CONN., A FINE country residence; about three acres in garden and meadow; large substantial house, 26 rooms and outbuildings well shaded. 4 miles from depot, 5 hours from New-York. Price $3,900; terms easy. For photographic views apply to ADAMS & CO., No. 953 Broadway.

FOR SALE—IN BROOKLYN, ONE MARBLE front house in First-place; one brown-stone front house in Henry-st.; one brick house in Dean-st.; and two brick houses in Fourth-place. All elegantly situated, and containing all the modern improvements. Apply to WILLIAM HUBBARD, No. 114 South-st., New-York, or No. 376 Henry-st., Brooklyn.

TIMBER AND OIL LANDS—FOR SALE—Desirable timber lands in Clinton and Centre Counties, Penn. Also, oil lands and leases in Pennsylvania, Ohio and Western Virginia. Apply to or address J. H. WHEELER, No. 113 South 8th-st., Philadelphia.

FOR SALE—IN 34TH-ST., NEAR 8TH-AV., A large plot of ground, about half covered with buildings, suitable for a factory, or to alter into dwellings. For further information, apply to HOMER MORGAN, No. 2 Pine-st.

A CABINET FACTORY ON EAST 46TH-ST., with 20-horse engine, and all the requisite machinery in complete running order, for sale or lease. Apply before 11 o'clock A. M., to
JAMES ROWE, No. 758 3d-av.

FOR SALE—A HANDSOME COTTAGE BRICK 2-story house, with cellar, within 20 minutes' walk of ferries, in Williamsburgh; price $2,250. Address CASH, Station B, N. Y.

FOR SALE—A STRICTLY FIRST-CLASS three-story, high-stoop, brown-stone house, desirably located in Henry-street, Brooklyn; 25x50, lot 117 feet deep. Apply to D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine-st.

HOUSE NO. 28 WEST TWELFTH-ST. for sale: brown-stone English basement, modern finish; desirable for a genteel family. Apply to C. PARTRIDGE, No. 72 Front-st.

FOR SALE AT HARLEM—A LARGE THREE-story brick house, with basement, sub-cellar, gas and water, together with six lots of ground. Apply on the premises, 128th-st., first house west of 4th-av.

WANTED—TO BUY A STORE OF ABOUT 80 to 100 feet deep, and 25 feet wide, situated between Murray and Canal sts. and Church and Elm sts. Address T. P., Box No. 200 *Times* Office.

TO LET.

TO LET—THE PREMISES, CORNER JAY AND Plymouth sts., Brooklyn, formerly occupied by HOWARD & FULLER as a brewery; possession immediately; also for sale a boiler, steam engine, copper coil (nine feet diameter,) 23 stillions, or brewer's troughs, and other fixtures. Apply at the New Brewery of HOWARD & FULLER, corner Bridge and Plymouth sts., Brooklyn.

TO LET—FOR A PRIVATE FAMILY ONLY, the first-class English basement house No. 49 West 19th-st., (north side,) between 5th and 6th avs., finished in the best manner. Inquire of JOHN C. LORD & BROTHER, No. 36 Broadway.

TO LET—THE LARGE MANSION LATELY OCcupied by Judge Beebe, at Yonkers. Beautiful grounds, fine garden, fruit trees and out-buildings. Apply to DAVID SMITH, No. 24 Liberty-st.

HOUSES & ROOMS WANTED

WANTED TO RENT—FOR A TERM OF years, one or more rooms, in a fire-proof building preferred, containing about 100 or more superficial feet; location between Chambers-st. and Canal, West Broadway and Chatham, to be used for the storage of a light article. Address, stating rent, to Box No. 3,674 Post-office, New-York.

BOARDING AND LODGING.

BROOKLYN.—A SUITE OF ROOMS WITH board, on first floor of No. 16 Clinton-st., to a gentleman and wife, or two single gentlemen, from Saturday next.

WANTED—A FURNISHED ROOM FOR TWO, with board for lady, where there are few or no other boarders. Locality between Canal and 20th-st. Address R. L., Box 126 *Times* Office.

BOARD.—A PLEASANT FURNISHED ROOM, suitable for a single gentleman. House convenient to cars and stages. Dinner at 6. No. 34 West 29th-st.

TO LET—FURNISHED ROOMS, WITH OR WITHout board at No. 50 Bond-st.

AMUSEMENTS.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC—ITALIAN OPERA.
Director.................MAX MARETZEK

ON MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13, at 8 o'clock, (SEVENTH SUBSCRIPTION NIGHT,) will be presented Verdi's grand and popular opera of ERNANI. ERNANI. ERNANI. with a most extraordinarily brilliant cast, including SIGNORA CAROZZI-ZUCCHI, for the first time in her celebrated character of Elvira. SIGNOR MACCAFERRI, his first appearance this season. SIGNOR BELLINI, in his great role of Carlo V. SIGNOR SUSINI, in his celebrated character of Sylva.
CONDUCTOR...............Mr. CARL BERGMANN
TUESDAY—Last night of FRA DIAVOLO.
WEDNESDAY—LUCIA DI LAMMERMOOR. VAN ZANDT—MASSIMILIANI—BELLINI.
THURSDAY—Grand Opera in Brooklyn—NORMA.
FRIDAY—A favorite Opera.
SATURDAY AFTERNOON—A Grand Matinee.
NEXT WEEK—FORZA DEL DESTINO.

NIBLO'S SALOON.
CAMILLA URSO.

The public are respectfully informed that CAMILLA URSO, the unrivaled lady violinist, will give a series of THREE GRAND CONCERTS on the following evenings:
MONDAY, Feb. 20,
THURSDAY, Feb 23,
MONDAY, Feb. 27.

The following attractions will appear:
Mme. VARIAN, the charming prima donna.
TERESA CARENO, the wonderful child pianist.
Signor TELLINI, baritone from the Grand Theatre of Genoa.
EDW. HOFFMAN, the well known pianist and composer.

Tickets, $1. Reserved Seats, 50 cents extra.
Ticket office, for the sale of Reserved Seats, at Beer & Schirmer, Broadway.
Open on Thursday, Feb. 16.

WALLACK'S.

Proprietor and Manager......Mr. LESTER WALLACK.

MONDAY,
The standard five-act Comedy, by Morton,
SECRETS WORTH KNOWING.

TUESDAY—BENEFIT OF MISS MARY GANNON, (First time in six years,) Mr. John Brougham's finest Comedy, THE GAME OF LIFE. WEDNESDAY—Ninth time this season, THE WIFE'S SECRET. THURSDAY—(First time this season,) THE HEIR AT LAW. FRIDAY—(Third time,) OLD HEADS AND YOUNG HEARTS. A NEW DRAMA, of powerful interest and effects, is in active preparation.

Doors open at 7½; overture at 7¾.

WALLACK'S.
BENEFIT of
MISS MARY GANNON,
MONDAY, FEB. 14.
First time in six years, Mr. John Brougham's fine comedy, THE GAME OF LIFE.
Box-book now open.

HELLER EXTRAORDINARY THIS WEEK—SALLE DIABOLIQUE, NO. 585 BROADWAY.
THIRTY-NINTH TRIUMPHAL WEEK.
HELLER'S 8—M'S.
HELLER WITH MIRIFIC MAGIC.
HELLER WITH MELLIFLUOUS MUSIC.
HELLER WITH MIMETIC MINSTRELS.
HELLER WITH A MILLILOQUENT MONODRAME.
ALL OF HELLER'S CHEF-D'ŒUVRES.

Revival by request for one week only, of HELLER'S Droll Wooden Minstrels HELLER'S three Solos on Steinway's piano. A Concertina Solo by Mr. A. Sedgwick. Every evening at 8. Doors open at 7½. Matinee WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2 P. M.

In preparation and will shortly be produced, a Preter Natural Spectral Phenomenon.

THEATRE FRANCAIS.
NIBLO'S SALOON.
TUESDAY, Feb. 14, at 8 o'clock P. M.,
MADEMOISELLE DE LA SEIGLIERE,
Comedie in four acts, by Jules Sandeau.
Theatre Office, No. 673 Broadway, ground floor.

SKATING.

Don't fail to have a skate THIS (Sunday,) on the finest ice of the season, at Sylvan Lake, foot of 7th-st., Hoboken, the nearest skating resort of any in the vicinity of New-York
GEO. LINFORD, Proprietor.

IMMENSE MUSICAL ATTRACTION.

Prof. Busch's second grand concert. Stabat Mater. Choice miscellaneous music. Orchestral chorus of 100 performers. Cooper Institute, MONDAY EVENING, Feb. 13.

MUSICAL.

STEINWAY & SON

GOLD MEDAL GRAND AND SQUARE PIANOS are now considered the best in Europe as well as this country, having received the first Prize Medal at the World's Exhibition in London, 1862.

The principal reason why the Steinway Pianos are superior to all others is, that the firm is composed of five practical piano forte makers, (father and four sons,) who invent all their own improvements, and under whose personal supervision every part of the instrument is manufactured. Warerooms Nos. 71 and 73 East 14th-st., between Union-square and Irving-place, New-York.

INSTRUCTION.

DR. JOHN B. MOORE'S MATHEMATICAL, French and English School, No. 923 Broadway, corner 21st-St., will commence the second session Feb. 1. Pupils thoroughly prepared by competent teachers for business or college. Semi-annual examinations. Inspection invited.

CLASSICAL FRENCH AND ENGLISH SCHOOL, No. 212 5th-av. GEO. C. ANTHON.

SITUATIONS WANTED.

FEMALES.

A RESPECTABLE WOMAN WISHES TO take in washing at her own house or go out by the day; will be done with great satisfaction to the owner. Can be seen at any time. No. 488 6th-av.

MALES.

WANTED—A SITUATION AS CARVER IN A dining saloon or hotel; satisfactory reference given as to competency, &c. Address No. 26 Jefferson-st.

HELP WANTED

WANTED—A THOROUGHLY EXPERIENCED and competent person as child's nurse (English preferred;) only those need apply who have the highest testimonials as to character and capability. Call Monday morning at No. 66 East 37th-st.

WANTED—DISABLED SOLDIERS TO CANVASS for a valuable book: can make $5 a day. Apply to A. HODGMAN, No. 52 Crosby-st.

AUCTION SALES.

DANIEL H. BURDETT, Auctioneer.

UNITED STATES MARSHAL'S SALE.
BY BURDETT, JONES & CO.

By virtue of an order of the U. S. District Court to me directed and delivered, I will sell at public auction, on the 21st day of February, 1865, at 12 o'clock M., at the warehouse of Messrs. Bailey & Steele, No. 4 Commercial Wharf, Brooklyn, the cargo of the prize steamer *Stag*, consisting of
BALES ARMY CLOTH,
BLANKETS,
SHOES,
SEWING MACHINES,
PIG LEAD,
SOAP,
MERCHANDISE,
SALT PETRE,
SHIP'S STORES, &c.
ALSO,
CARDIFF COAL—150 tons, more or less, Cardiff Coal.
R. MURRAY, U. S. Marshal.

BY GIBSON & CO.

SALE OF VERY VALUABLE REAL ESTATE IN THE CITY OF BALTIMORE.—The undersigned, as Agent for the owner, will offer at public auction, at the Exchange Salesrooms, on WEDNESDAY, the 8th day of March, 1865, at 1 o'clock, all that valuable tract of land called Carroll's Point, being part of Mount Clare.

This property consists of about thirty-nine acres, in the western portion of the City of Baltimore, and binds on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad about two thousand feet, and has a water front of about five thousand feet.

It has been laid off in streets by the city authorities, and will be sold in squares, as laid off. These squares have been accurately surveyed.

No. 1 contains 3 acres, 2 roods.
No. 1½ contains 1 rood 14 perches.
No. 2 contains 3 acres, 3 roods, 24 perches.
No. 3 contains 1 acre, 2 roods, 32 perches.
No. 4 contains 3 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches.
No. 4½ contains 20 perches.
No. 5 contains 2 acres, 3 roods.
No. 6 contains 3 acres, 1 rood, 7 perches.
No. 7 contains 4 acres, 3 roods, 21 perches.
No. 8 contains 4 acres, 3 roods, 31 perches.
No. 9 contains 3 acres, 2 roods, 24 perches.
No. 9½ contains 20 perches.
No. 10 contains 4 acres, 28 perches.
No. 10½ contains 3 roods, 24 perches.
No. 11 contains 1 acre, 34 perches.

A map of the property can be seen at the counting-room of the auctioneers, and at the office of the undersigned.

TERMS.—One-third cash, the balance in six and twelve months, with interest from day of sale.
J. ALEXANDER PRESTON,
Attorney-at-Law,
No. 31 St. Paul-st., Baltimore.
GIBSON & CO., Auctioneers.

JOSEPH L. SMITH, Auctioneer.

AUCTION SALE—MONDAY, THE 13TH, AT No. 564 Lexington-av., between 55th and 56th sts., all the elegant furniture contained in that first-class house, consisting of parlor and bedroom suites, spring and hair mattresses, feather beds, pillows, quilts, Brussels and ingrain carpets of the best quality, looking-glasses, marble-top and other tables, bedsteads, chairs, bureaus, and all necessary articles for genteel housekeeping. The sale will commence at 10½ o'clock, with the kitchen furniture, which is in excellent condition.

WANTED—COMPLETE FILES OF THE NEW-York *Herald* and New-York *World*, from Jan. 1, 1861, to date. Address stating price, W. S., Box No. 183 Times Office.

OUR ALBANY CORRESPONDENCE.

Manufactures at the Clinton Prison—The Lobby Coming to the Rescue, &c., &c.

ALBANY, Friday, Feb. 10, 1865.

A project is now before the Assembly, and appears to be progressing favorably, which contemplates establishing a State foundry at the Clinton Prison. But it ought to have a closer scrutiny than it has yet received. If it does not meet with more attention, it will prove a Pandora box from which will come an innumerable flock of expensive experiments and experiences.

For the past fiscal year, the earnings of the Clinton Prison were $43,074 50. During the same period the expenses were $80,232 70—showing a dead loss to the State of $37,158 28 incurred in one year. I have not the reports of the Comptroller at hand, from which to give you the annual losses for the previous years, but I presume the average would be about the same.

It is understood that the present contractors of the Clinton Prison, who are fair business men, and who are experienced in the manufacture of iron, cannot make it pay, and are quite willing to abandon their contract, sell the State their machinery, and so avoid further losses.

The Clinton prison is sixteen miles from the nearest point of shipment, which is Plattsburgh. It is sixteen hundred feet above the level of the lake—an average grade of one hundred feet to the mile, and over a road that in a settled country would be deemed impassable.

Not one of the officers of the prison, from Inspectors down, was elected or appointed with the slightest reference to his capacity to manage a blast furnace or a foundry. I believe it is a fact that not one is an expert at either business.

Would any citizen presume to enter upon such a business under such circumstances? Would not any man, having the capital, who intimated such a purpose, be immediately taken in charge as a lunatic?

Why, then, will the Legislature rush the State into such a foolish waste of money, which must be dragged from the tax-payers? Will one of the men who reported the bill, take the business off of the hands of the State, with an annuity of $50,000? If such a person can be found, (and the State *will* embark in the business of manufacturing,) a provision should be incorporated in the bill, making the contract and voting the annuity.

MITIGATING THE EVIL.

The resident lobby are doing what they can to mitigate the evils consequent upon the want of accommodations. With a generosity that is certainly commendable, they are opening their houses, without money and without price. A few days since one gave a sumptuous dinner to a select few; another is gaining a reputation of keeping a choice restaurant; while a third furnishes rest for the weary and food for the hungry. This combination of facilities, is said to be exercising a silent change in the views of members as to the expediency of removing the Capital which may in time utterly defeat that scheme.

STATE LEGISLATURE.

SENATE.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 11.

REPORTS.

The State Charity Bill.

For the construction of an armory in Rochester.

To change the name of the National Life and Limb Insurance Company.

BILLS NOTICED.

For a railroad in Brooklyn and Queens County.

Conferring legal powers upon the Arbitration Committee of the New-York Chamber of Commerce.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

To authorize the Jersey Ferry and First-avenue Railroad Company to lay a track in certain streets in New-York.

To amend the charter of the Rose Hill Savings Bank.

ASSEMBLY.

ALBANY, Saturday, Feb. 11.

REPORTS.

The State Charity Bill.

For the construction of an armory in Rochester.

Adjourned.

The State Bounty Bill.

The Senate has concurred in the House State Bounty Bill. It now only awaits the signature of the Governor to become a law. The following are its principal features:

SECTION 1. Limits the bounty to pending and future calls.

SEC. 2. The bounty only to be refunded to localities where the men have been accepted and credited by the authorities of the United States. When the towns, cities or counties have advanced money for bounties, they are to be refunded.

SEC. 3. Fixes the bounties at $300, $400 and $600, for one, two or three years' men; add $250 to each drafted man.

SEC. 4. Prohibits the payment hereafter of any larger bounties than are here prescribed, more than $100 for hand-money and incidental expenses.

SEC. 5. No bounty-broker is allowed to take any portion of the recruit's bounty. Any agreement to that effect is declared void, and suit may be instituted within four years, to recover whatever may be thus taken.

SEC. 6. *Persons furnishing substitutes shall receive a sum equivalent to the amount of bounties paid to volunteers*, from the locality receiving the credit for the substitute.

SEC. 7. Repeals section 23 of the law of 1864, and allows only Boards of Supervisors to levy taxes on towns to fill the quotas of such towns, or on the county, or fill the quota of the county—the tax on towns to be sanctioned by its electors.

SECS. 8, 9 and 10 authorizes a debt for the purposes of the act of thirty millions—to be paid, from a tax, one-third each six years. Interest 7 per cent. Proposals to be advertised for. These sections not to take effect until the act is ratified by the people.

SEC. 11 provides for submitting the act to the people at the general election.

TERRIBLE CRIME IN MICHIGAN.

A Man Murders his Father, Mother and Wife—Arrest of the Murderer—He Makes a Full Confession—His Account of the Horrible Transaction.

From the Adrian (Mich.) Watchtower, Feb. 2.

Rarely in the annals of crime occurs a more cold-blooded and deliberately atrocious murder than was committed about three miles west of Adrian on Tuesday night last. The facts connected with this atrocious crime are, as far as we can learn, as follows: It appears that a man named BIVINS, married and aged about 26 years, some time ago enlisted in the army and deserted, but his father, who was wealthy, arranged the affair in some unexplained manner, by the payment of $800. Young BIVINS, on his return home, immediately entered on a career of dissipation, and continually importuned his father for money with which to provide for his debaucheries. His father refusing to accede to these frequent demands, young BIVINS became enraged and vowed to have revenge. On Tuesday last he was in this city, and while returning on the train to Hudson, bargained with Mr. GREEN, livery-stable keeper of that place, for a horse and buggy with which to drive out to his father's house. On arriving at Hudson, he took the horse and buggy and started for his home, which he was was soon to make the scene of such a fearful tragedy. Arriving there, he found his father and mother absent, and his wife, who resided with them, the only inmate of the house. It is supposed he intended to commit robbery, but his wife objecting to this, he killed her. The details of the crime must ever remain in obscurity, unless divulged by the murderer himself, for he spared none to tell the tale. It is surmised, however, that after murdering his wife he proceeded to rob the house, and while engaged in this his father and mother returned. His aged father was immediately shot dead by this inhuman fiend, who then with a knife, ax, or some other sharp instrument, killed his mother, cutting her horribly. He then ransacked and robbed the house, and then, setting it on fire, he returned with his horse and buggy to Hudson, and took the train for the west. He paid Mr. GREEN the hire for his horse, and also for a buffalo robe which he lost. It seems that, in his haste to escape from the scene of murder, he cut the strap by which his horse was fastened, instead of untying it, and the appearance of the strap excited some suspicion. The house was burned to the ground, and the upper part of the body of the younger Miss BIVINS was so horribly burned that it was impossible to ascertain the manner in which she was killed.

From the same paper, Feb. 3.

Thursday evening the gratifying intelligence was received here that the murderer BIVINS had been arrested, and on the arrival of the evening train from Toledo he was brought to this city and lodged in our jail.

He was arrested at Grafton, Ohio, by Deputy-Sheriff JOHNSON, of this city, and Deputy-Provost-Marshal WILCOX. The officers obtained a clue to his whereabouts from the fact that he was known to have made Grafton his residence for some time past, and that when at home he had received letters from there. On arriving at Grafton depot, the officers discovered BIVINS standing on the platform. He was acquainted with Officer WILCOX, with whom he shook hands. Mr. WILCOX said to him: "Do you know that your father's house was burned down Tuesday night, and that your father, mother and wife were burned?" BIVINS responded, "Who murdered them?" This was before any intimation had been given that there was suspicions of foul play. Officer JOHNSON pointedly asked him, "Do you not know?" to which he made no reply.

During the ride from Grafton to this city BIVINS was by no means reticent on the subject of his horrible crime. He related several times in the course of the journey substantially the following, which he scarcely ever varied even in the minutest particular. He had become acquainted with a young lady at Grafton, Ohio, and had agreed to marry her, but his wife was of course an insuperable obstacle to the scheme, and he determined to kill her. He also appears to have always in his horrible plan included the murder of his father and mother. Two or three times had he gone home revolving in his mind some plan for the commission of the horrible deed, but each time his heart had failed him. He stated that on Monday night he staid at home, and before retiring to rest had asked his wife to unite with him in prayer to God, which she did, he stating that he had made up his mind to lead a different life. He states that prayer was repeated in the morning, he united with his wife in supplications to the Supreme Being. He avers that while at home on this visit he concluded to give up his murderous plans and never more see the girl in Ohio, and even, if it was necessary, he would again join the army, rather than allow himself to be again tempted. But before he reached Hudson, his good resolutions had vanished, and his monomania—for it could be called by no other name—came upon him in full force, and he determined to return and do the deed that night. In pursuance of this intention, he engaged a horse at Hudson at a different stable from which he hired the one with which he had just returned, and stated that he would return on the "plug" train in the evening. This he did, and driving to the vicinity of the house, he unhitched the horse from the buggy and turned the buggy round, taking off one of the wheels. This was in order to convey the impression, in case any one should pass, that the buggy had broken down. He then mounted the horse, and riding him near the house, hitched him under a shed and went to the door. He found his mother and wife in conversation, and his father absent. He entered noiselessly, startling the ladies somewhat, and his mother inquired in some surprise why he had so soon returned, to which he replied that "he wanted to see them. He then inquired for his father, and was informed that he was sitting up with his (the old gentleman's) brother-in-law, who lived about one-fourth of a mile from the house, and was sick. On his expressing a wish to see his father, his mother volunteered to fetch him, which she did. He stated that his father remonstrated with him on the unsteadiness of his habits, and the amount of money he spent in traveling so much, but was answered evasively. He then states that he paced the room, his father and mother sitting near the stove, and his wife, who was *enciente*, and who expected to be confined in about a week, lying on a lounge. While walking uneasily about the room he drew his revolver from his side pocket and pointing it at his father he snapped it, but it missed fire. The old gentleman had noticed the movement, and with some trivial remark about carrying the revolver, said "chick" as the pistol snapped. But the ruffian was not to be baulked, and cocking the pistol again he placed the muzzle, as he avers, within a foot of the old gentleman's head and pulling the trigger shot him through the head killing him instantly. He then shot his mother, where he does not know, know, but states with the utmost *sang froid* that he heard the "blood gurgle." His wife then sprang from the lounge, and exclaimed "Oh, don't shoot me, 'Frank!'" and seized his arm. He then pulled her to him and embraced her, and then pushed her from him, shooting her, he thinks, twice. He then laid his revolver on the bureau, blew out the candle, and, opening the stove, took fire, as he says, in his hands and carrying it up stairs threw it on the beds, and taking his horse and buggy returned to Hudson and took the train for Grafton. He evidently supposed, though this seems impossible, that he would not be suspected of the crime, and that it would be supposed that the whole tragic occurrence was accidental.

By the politeness of the officers, we were permitted to pay a visit to the prisoner at the jail this morning. We found him appearing self-possessed and apparently calm, though by no means as communicative as he had been to the officers previously. He acknowledged the crime, however, fully stating that he was more to be pitied than blamed, and deprecating any anger at his horrible crimes. He asserts that he was unconscious from the time he left Toledo till some time after his arrival at Hudson; but this does not agree with some statements he made to the officers.

He stated to us that one reason why he objected to going fully into the details was, that he intended to write a book; he had a very interesting life to chronicle, and that he feared the full publication now might injure the sale of his work. This struck us as decidedly cool for a man in his situation, but he appeared to have, as he stated, "complete control of his nerves." He says he *feels* deeply, more deeply than any one else could, sorrow at the crime he had committed, and grief at the loss of his parents and wife, who, he asserts, she loved dearly. His parents, he says, had always been kind to him, and, on being interrogated as to why he killed them, he said he was unable to tell, that "it all came across him," and that he could not explain it. His reason for killing his wife he avows to be that she stood in the way of his union with the young lady at Grafton, to whom he seems to have transferred his affections entirely. He states that this young lady was "pure and good," and that he left her so. Her personal appearance, however, he states, was not equal to his wife's, to whom, notwithstanding the facts in the case, he says he was devotedly attached. The murdered lady was a daughter of Mr. THOMAS BROWNELL, who is well known to many of our citizens.

DAVID F. BIVINS is an only child. He says that he has never had the slightest wish thwarted by his parents, and to this indulgence in some measure may be attributed his ungovernable passions. He is twenty-two years of age, stands six feet two inches in height, is of good figure and rather fine appearance. He is by no means averse to being lionized, and appears to rather relish than otherwise the notoriety his hideous crime has given him. He stated to one of the officers that he thought BARNUM could make money if he had him. He appears to be afraid of being considered insane and says he would rather be in solitary confinement at Jackson than to be condemned to a life among lunatics. He inquired whether in solitary confinement he would be allowed books and writing materials, adding if he could have these he thought he should prefer such a life to being in the army. Although but 22 years of age, the lady he murdered was his second wife, his first wife having, he states, died in consequence of a miscarriage, and it was rumored the miscarriage was consequent on an abortion which he produced. He, however, emphatically denies that he killed her. He professed to have a great desire to attend the funerals, which were to take place this morning. The officers found on him when arrested only a little upward of $60 in money, which he was able satisfactorily to account for. It is probable, then, that that he did not commit robbery, or if he did, he has put the money out of reach. He is by no means satisfied with the accommodations afforded him in the jail, and is anxious his money should be restored to him so that he can purchase "extras." The house were the murders were committed was situated in the town of Woodstock, about two and a half miles from Addison, and twelve miles and a half in a direct line from Hudson. The fire was discovered about 12 o'clock, about an hour after old Mr. BIVINS had been summoned from the house of his brother-in-law. The bodies of the two ladies were nearly consumed. The body of the younger one was ripped open nearly to the breast, and presented a shocking sight. The fact of this mutilation probably gave rise to another theory of the murder. Some of the officers who have listened to his statements and compared them with known data appear to think that in many points the prisoner's narrative is incorrect. It is stated that he, knowing the delicate situation of his wife, and the fatal consequences which would doubtless result from any violence, and intent upon her death at all hazards, commenced abusing and maltreating her; that his mother, becoming cognizant of this, started to fetch his father. It is known that on arriving at Mr. SMITH's, where Mr. BIVINS was sitting up, she informed the latter that his daughter-in-law, calling her by name, had fallen down, and severely hurt herself. She added that she wished to speak with him, and after the conversation, they had started rapidly in a direct line for home. The theory is, that during the absence of his mother, the murderer killed his wife, which accounts for her being ripped open, and that on the return of his parents, he shot them both. The truth of this theory, however, there will be no means of ascertaining, unless the criminal shall corroborate it by a subsequent statement.

LOCAL INTELLIGENCE.

The Bounty-Brokerage Frauds.

Col. BAKER's men discovered a large number of spurious certificates of enlistment, yesterday, on board the steamer *North Carolina*. These they seized, and took to the Astor House, and there they may be examined by any supervisor or other person who may had been cheated by the bounty-brokers. Yesterday afternoon, Capt. MCMAHON, Capt. MOONEY's partner, whom the detective officers had been seeking, was found concealed in a house far up town. He was briefly questioned by Col. BAKER, and then sent off to prison. One ISAACS, who combines fashionable millinery with bounty-brokerage, was apprehended for defrauding a recruit of $100. The money having been recovered, Col. BAKER sent ISAACS back to his store, in Canal-street. Other arrests were made yesterday; but to publish the prisoners' names would serve no useful purpose, and might put rogues on their guard.

A complete narrative of the detective officers' varied experiences during their month's tarry with us, would fill a volume of no mean dimensions. One of the officers, who enlisted and was sent to Hart's Island, says that he found it a den of thieves. In obedience to orders, he assumed the character of a thief, and soon won his companions' confidence. He learned that the rule was to rob recruits while they were indulging in their first night's sleep in the barracks, and on more than one occasion he witnessed the robberies. Whenever the thieves are balked in robbing a sleeping recruit, they engage in a fight, and pick the new-made soldiers' pocket while he is looking upon the fight. Another detective officer, having learned these facts, enlisted on Governor's Island, and, resolving that the thieves should not see the color of his bounty money, he inclosed it in an envelope and wrote his name thereon in presence of the gang; but subsequently he substituted a scrap of paper for the money within the envelope and then delivered to a sergeant for safe keeping. The thieves were thus misled to believe that he had no money on his person, and thereafter he was financially safe; but his comrades vented their anger upon him in unmeasured terms of abuse. He retained his bounty-money. Governor's Island, he says, is the camp where the thieves employ chloroform in committing their robberies. He describes the place briefly, as a Hades on earth.

The Petroleum Terror.

THE AMOUNT OF OIL IN THE CITY—THE POSSIBILITY OF A PHILADELPHIA DISASTER—NECESSITY OF LEGISLATIVE ACTION—WHERE PETROLEUM IS STORED.

The recent frightful conflagration in Philadelphia ought to warn our authorities of the imminent danger this city is in from the promiscuous storage of petroleum. There is no material in use so inflammable, and, with the exception of powder, none so explosive. A fire originating from petroleum cannot be quenched by water so long as the oil remains unconsumed; in fact, it is asserted, by those who witnessed the conflagration in Philadelphia, that water thrown on the rivers of fire flooding Washington-street, seemed to "add fuel to the flames."

There is a stringent regulation respecting the sale and storing of gunpowder, and a special license is required to vend the article. Such should be the case with petroleum. No dealer doing business in the city should be allowed to have on hand more than five barrels—the amount stated in an act about to be presented before the Legislature of Pennsylvania. At present there is hardly a drug-store or a paint-shop of any considerable size in the city, at which there are not several barrels of crude petroleum "on hand," and in many instances these establishments are used as warehouses for the storage of the article. Speculators make it a practice to send samples of petroleum to every establishment where there is a hope of sale; and if the oil suits, they are not unwilling to leave a few barrels "on time."

In Maiden-lane and South-streets there are not less than seven thousand barrels stored, five hundred of which can be found in one house. The principal depots for the storage of petroleum in the city are at the foot of Twentieth and Forty-eighth streets, North River. The buildings in use may, fortunately for the inhabitants in their immediate vicinity, be considered safe. But this cannot be said of several smaller establishments on Front-street. Here the barrels are rolled in and out of the stores, not unfrequently, by laborers smoking, and sometimes in close proximity to hot stoves. Since the Philadelphia catastrophe, many citizens, knowing the facts, have expressed surprise at our good fortune in escaping thus far a similar conflagration. Among the principal establishments in this city are the North River Warehousing Company, Merchants' yard and the New-York Warehouse Company. In Brooklyn, Pheon, Red Hook and Macy's yards. In Jersey City, VALENTINE & NENANGO's yards. Hunter's Point, V. W. DAVOE & Co.'s and COZZENS' yards.

In this city alone there are not less than 40.000 barrels, of petroleum stored, and all below Fiftieth-street. It may be mentioned as an encouraging fact that many oil owners who have kept their stocks in the lower part of the city have commenced moving them into the suburbs, and before long the danger from petroleum will be less imminent, but still not entirely removed. The only way to effectually prevent the possibility of accident is for the Legislature to make it a crime to keep the article, except in small quantities, within the city limits.

Billiards.

RETURN MATCH BETWEEN FOSTER AND DEERY.

A gentlemanly audience of about three hundred persons—among whom were His Honor Mayor GUNTHER, several prominent army and naval officers, Messrs. PHELAN, KAVANAGH and others—assembled at Irving Hall last evening, to witness the return of the home-and-home match between these expert junior players, MELVIN FOSTER, of this city, and JOHN DEERY, of Washington.

At a few minutes after 7 o'clock the game was commenced, DEERY winning the lead. The first five hundred points of the game was unusually monotinous, neither party exhibiting either brilliant playing or superior generalship. There was also little difference in the score up to the forty-fifth innings, at the close of which it stood: DEERY 561, FOSTER 544. The latter, in his next innings, secured the lead with a run of 94, and continued to widen the gap, finally closing the game at 382 points ahead.

The game was in no way equal to the recent superb seance, presented by their first match at GROVER's Theatre, Washington, two weeks ago, and one was only remarkable for one feature—the banking—in which both did well; but more especially DEERY, whose efforts in this particular, on this occasion, were probably never equaled on a billiard-table. He made eighteen efforts, *hit a ball every time, and counted nine times.*

SUMMARY.

At Irving Hall, on Saturday evening, Feb. 11, 1865. MELVIN FOSTER, of New-York, and JOHN DEERY, of Washington, D. C. Fifteen hundred points up—caroms—on a second sized four pocket Phelan & Collender table, with 2⅜ inch balls, governed by the rules established by the Billiard Congress of 1863, for $250 a side. Score—FOSTER, 1,500; DEERY, 1,118. Innings—FOSTER, 93; DEERY, 92. Winners average 16x18; losers 12x14. Highest runs—FOSTER, 137; DEERY, 122. Time 4 hours 20 minutes. Referee, GEORGE E. PHELAN. Umpires for FOSTER, P. J. PIERCE, of Washington; for DEERY, EDWARD CAHILL, of New-York. Marker, MAURICE DAILY.

The hall was arranged with raised seats, and all the details were carried out in a most effective manner, under the direction of Mr. HARRISON. The utmost order and decorum prevailed throughout the match, and it was altogether creditable to the game of billiards. Among billiardists present from other cities were Mr. GEARY, of Washington, and HEWINS, of Hartford.

An Incorrigible Counterfeiter Apprehended.

On Friday night, Officer RYDER, of the Twentieth Precinct, arrested JOHN CAMPER, of Fifty-fourth-street, near Ninth-avenue, and Marshal GIRVAN, accompanied by Mr. JEFFERSON STOUT, of No. 229 West Fourteenth-street, searched CAMPER's house, and found therein nearly $20,000 in spurious bank-notes and fractional currency, several printing presses, and a quantity of paper, inks, &c., all of which they seized. CAMPER, who is said to have served twenty-seven years in State Prison, and to have acquired the grammar of several spoken languages while there, is described as one of the most accomplished counterfeiters in the country. His workmanship is really excellent—so fine that it has yielded him a considerable fortune. The new counterfeits of the fifty-cent fractional currency, which were seized in his house, are very close imitations of the genuine. CAMPER was caught by stratagem. Mr. MARTIN WOLFERT, an acquaintance, introduced Mr. STOUT as a Sutler for a New-Jersey regiment in the field, and STOUT bargained for a quantity of counterfeit money. CAMPER agreed to supply bogus ten-dollar notes on the Mechanics' Bank, of New-Haven, at the rate of $100 for $20; fives on the Northfield Bank, of Vermont, for $3, or in sums of $5,000 at $12 per hundred; and fractional currency at the rate of five spurious for one genuine. STOUT ordered $100 in counterfeit United States currency, $5,000 in fives on the Northfield Bank, and $1,000 in tens on the Mechanics' Bank, of New-Haven, to be delivered on Friday night, in a porter-house in Eighth-avenue, near Fifty-first-street. CAMPER appeared, according to agreement, and was arrested as above, and the counterfeits were found on his person. He was taken before Justice DODGE, yesterday morning, and committed for trial.

Alleged Larcenies.

THOMAS HEFFERN, of Minnesota, entered a lager-beer saloon at No. 55 Christye-street, and was robbed of his wallet containing $527. He summoned Officer PLACE, of the Tenth Precinct, and while the bystanders were being searched, CHARLES STRAUB pretended to find the wallet on the floor. STRAUB was taken to the Essex Market Police Court, and there committed by Justice SHANDLEY.... The same justice committed EDWARD MORRIS for entering Mrs. HANNAH NEWMAN's apartments, No. 23 Eldridge-street, and stealing, it is alleged, $280 in money and jewelry therefrom.... ANN RAY and JANE GRAHAM were arrested by Officer LEWIS, of the Tenth Ward, and committed for tendering a counterfeit $2 note on the Clifton Bank, of Canada, to Mr. WILLIAM KORNER, of No. 127 Bowery, in payment for refreshments. Other spurious bills were found in their possession.... MATILDA HADDON was committed for stealing $250 in Treasury notes and a watch and breastpin from private EMORY F. PINCKARD, of the Seventieth United States Infantry now stationed at Fort Schuyler.

Want of Accommodation on the Flushing Railroad.

The inhabitants of Flushing, Long Island having become indignant at the mismanagement of the railroad, the filthy condition of the cars, the great want of punctuality in the running of the trains, the wretched and hazardous condition of the road, the withdrawal of the privilege of commutation, the insufficient protection from the inclemency of the weather at the terminus, and the general want of a spirit of accommodation on the part of those who have, or ought to have, its general superintendence, met at the Town Hall a few nights ago and adopted resolutions protesting against the abuses complained of, and urging the directors of the Woodside and Flushing Railroad to hasten the completion of that road, promising, as soon as it is in running order, to give it the preference over the present road. They also resolved, if the directors of the present road do not provide increased accommodations, to present the matter before the Grand Inquest of the county.

The Historical Influence of Natural Causes.

LECTURE BY PROF. DRAPER.

Prof. JOHN W. DRAPER delivered an instructive lecture on Thursday evening at the rooms of the Historical Society—the first of a series on "The Historical Influence of Natural Causes." The subject of last evening's address was "The Influence of Climate." The lecturer introduced his subject by a comprehensive review of the steady advancement of civilization. He said that everything is influenced by physical agents, and the progress of humanity is guided by immutable laws. The laws of nature, acting under physical influence, hold a dominating control over all living things. HUMBOLDT's essay on plants first drew the attention of the world to the influence of climate over vegetables. The climate regulates the nature of the plants and trees, and if anything should occur to change the climate of the zones, the vegetable life would likewise change. The influence of changes of temperature is seen when we examine plants of the same species in different climates. Instead of offering any resistance to change, the vegetable creation hopelessly yields. The lecturer said the color and form of man oscillates between two extremes, the effect of climate. The one extreme is dark, the other fair, with intermediate grades. The form of the skull also changes. No race will hold its own and experience changes of climate but will descend or advance. That climate does change men is seen in the Jews, who come of a common stock. In northern Europe they are fair, with blue eyes, while in Palestine they are tawney, and in Malaga, almost black.

As plants may be modified by heat, so may men. Difference of locality varies the form and skull. The skull, the speaker said, is modeled by the brain, and not the brain by the skull. There is a kind of skull, with sloping forehead and open mouth, that is repulsive. The more intellectual cast has a vertical forehead and expansive brow, with a face capable of expressing divine emotions. A life of hardship tends to the lower, while a life of leisure tends to the higher development. The climate a man lives in will be embodied in the brain, and therefore in the soul.

The lecturer exhibited a plaster cast of the skull. He said there were two perfect brains, which do not double the tendency of our perceptions, but render them more precise. He argued that a person could preserve two trains of thought—that the merchant could comprehend his discourse with one brain, and be thinking of his business with the other. In public speaking, one brain forms the thread of the discourse, and the other carries it into effect. If the former halts in its duty, the speaker loses his presence of mind. A skillful performer on the piano must use both hands equally well; in like manner the successful speaker must use both brains. An intolerable heat, misery, want, or a depressed state of mind, render it almost impossible to secure simultaneous action. They must be mentally symmetrical; if one is overpowered by its fellow, want of action follows. The lecturer said that insanity might possibly be produced by one hemisphere overpowering the other, and that which appeared to be insanity might be two distinct trains of thought, each sane in itself. The insubordination of one hemisphere may be overcome by education. The mind is trained to think of one thing at a time, arriving at conclusions with precision. Education, however, cannot make intellectual equality; the mind will come up to its capacity and stop. The lower strata have a different direction of thought from the higher. The brain is the organ through which the mind works, and we can never demonstrate its innate excellency. The lecturer said that the climate which produces cotton and other luxuriant plants causes a mental sameness in men, both in thinking and acting. In the more Northern States, from the Atlantic to the Pacific, the people are not so homogeneous, owing to the different strands of temperature. If we would look with prophetic eye to the time when the land shall be thickly peopled to the Pacific Ocean by busy hordes, how many would be the vicissitudes through which life is maintained; how many would be the different grades of men. Science has demonstrated that physically man possesses no innate resistance to change. As soon as he changes his climate, that moment his structure begins to change. It may be generations, but in time his countenance and brain will tell what has been going on. To his innate sympathies and antipathies, thus engendered, demagogues will ever appeal. The speaker referred to the present struggle, as illustrating the variations of purpose produced by climate. He claimed that the attempt to dissever and disrupt the Government show how true those principles are. He who looks upon those facts will have charity for his political enemies. He will distinguish the instrument from the cause, and when his enemy is overpowered he will forgive. In conclusion, the speaker said that we spoke one language from ocean to ocean, and our bond of union was a bond of strength that goes far to compensate for the diversities of climate. Groups that are far apart may be in communion by a common tongue. The climate and the men are diverse, and to unite them under one nation becomes more difficult. Still, there is but one resolve—that one Government shall rule on this continent. Though the task is formidable, fortunately it is not insuperable.

The lecturer was frequently applauded during the delivery of his address.

The second lecture of the course, on "The Effects of Emigration," will be delivered on next Thursday evening, at the hall of the Historical Society.

The Ball of the Italian Benevolent Society.

The second annual ball of the Italian Benevolent Society, held at Irving Hall on last Friday evening, was one of the most brilliant and fashionable of the season. The decorations were beautiful, and in excellent taste. On the stage was an arch, bearing the name of the society, on the right of which hung in graceful folds the Stars and Stripes, and on the left the national colors of Italy—green, white and red. The stage was also trimmed with wreaths and bouquets, while the gallery was decorated with festoons of flowers, presenting a most pleasing effect. The attendance was large, and was composed of the fairest daughters and most accomplished sons of Italy residing in the city. The toilettes of the ladies were rich and tasty. Music was furnished by Grafulla's Promenade and Dodworth's Orchestra Bands. The arrangements were admirable, and the merry dancers kept time to the sweet music until the early hours of morning.

The object of the society is a praiseworthy one, and appealed to the nobler sympathies of the Italian people. One-half of the proceeds go to the support of the widows of Italian soldiers who have fallen in the Union armies, and one-half to support a school for the purpose of teaching the higher branches to poor Italian children. Although this was its second ball, the society was formed in 1857, and is now in a flourishing condition, having four hundred and seventy members. The following are the officers of the society: President, A. J. BERTHOUD; Secretaries, L. Z. PERETTI and A. L. SIMONA; Treasurer, G. MACINI. Nearly a thousand tickets were sold for the ball, and the receipts will materially aid the society in a commendable work.

Accommodations for the Oystermen.

The Committee on Wharves, Piers and Slips, of the Board of Aldermen, consisting of Aldermen KELLY, RYERS and NORTON, held an adjourned meeting on Friday to consider the petition of a number of oyster dealers of this city, who transact business on the pier at the foot of Spring-street, and who are afraid of losing their location on the expiration of their lease in May next. On the other hand, a portion of the trade are in favor of removing to Piers Nos. 51, 52 and 53, where better accommodation can be obtained, the location at the foot of Spring-street being somewhat limited. The committee informed those present that the Comptroller had the power to dispose of the leases of all wharves, piers and slips at public auction to the highest bidder, and suggested that the proper way would be for the trade to be present and bid on such piers as they desired to have. They stated, however, that they would report to the Board of Aldermen, recommending the reservation of Piers Nos. 51, 52 and 53 for the use of the oyster trade, a fair rental being paid for the same. The committee then adjourned.

Information Required from the Gas Companies.

A bill has been introduced into the Legislature providing that each gas company in this State shall, on or before Dec. 1 in each year, make and file in the office of the Superintendent of the Insurance Department, a report setting forth the quantity and value of real and personal estate then possessed by the said corporations, the amount of expenditures, and the purposes for which made; the amount of stock of the corporation, and the increase or decrease during the year; the net profits of the business, the amount paid in dividends, the debts, the surplus on hand; the quantity of coal or material for making gas, and the cost thereof; the amount of same purchased during the year; the quantity consumed during same period; the average cost of gas, the quantity of coke, coal tar and other residum sold, and the price charged for same. The report to be verified under oath.

Rebel Sympathizers on Staten Island.

A correspondent complains that on Wednesday evening last, a lecture was delivered by Mr. DE CORDOVA, in St. Julien Hall, Tompkinsville, Staten Island, the proceeds of which were falsely represented to be intended for the benefit of our sick and wounded soldiers, but which were actually devoted to the relief of the rebels in the Shenandoah Valley, dispossessd by Gen. SHERIDAN on account of their cooperation with the guerrillas and the rebel army. About $1,400, it is stated, had already been raised, and the intention was to increase it to $1,800.

GENERAL CITY NEWS.

THE ARION BALL.—The annual fancy dress ball of the Arion Society took place at the Academy of Music on Thursday last. The attendance was unusually large; so large indeed that the conviviality, good will, and jollity hitherto characteristic of these anniversaries were on this occasion impossible. The policy of aiming for an increased attendance each year is a questionable one. It seems to us indeed that the time has already come when the excessive hospitality of the society is likely to work its ruin. After all, the most liberal of hosts must regulate his invitations by the capacity of the building in which he hopes to entertain his guests. To be jolly under difficulties is to be miserable under compulsion. These facts were amply demonstrated on Thursday. The Academy was crowded to suffocation, and we take this opportunity of saying, with a mixed but unusually good attendance. We have never seen so many first-class people at a public entertainment of the kind. The effect, of course, was extremely animated and delightful—to the eye. Seen from the dancing-floor it was really a suggestion of Paris, and had with it a brighter gaiety in the upper regions than can be found there. But to see is not the sole object of a visitor to a masquerade ball—and even if it were, the average visitor had but a small chance of gratifying that object. Inconvenience, amounting to absolute annoyance, prevailed from floor to roof. Dancing was out of the question; even the debatable ground of the promenade—that compromise which the uninitiated rejoice in—was impossible. Impossible! why, at one period of the evening, even movement was out of the question. It is ungraceful, we know, to quarrel with success, but we may at least object to the way that a particular kind of success has been obtained. A society whose reputation insures a public response to any notice of its intentions, ought, it seems to us, to pay some kind of respect to that public. To sell every ticket that *can* be sold, with the absolute knowledge that the majority who buy them will never receive their money's worth, is, to speak mildly, not politic. Nor do we derive consolation from the knowledge that, in the end, the society will suffer by such grasping avarice. We do not wish the society to suffer. All that can be expected, in morals or in life, is to put a proper restraint upon excess. We have nothing to say in praise of the Arion Ball, except that it was overcrowed with maskers whose dresses would have done credit to the French opera itself. The wearers were unusually dismal, but they were justified in being so. The inconveniences to which they were subjected were enough to make Rome howl. The accommodations in the hat-room were exasperating to a degree which led to many personal altercations; in the supper-room they were mediocre. During the night several *rencontres* took place of an utterly disgraceful character. Indeed, a species of fistic skirmishing was going on all the time, rising sometimes into the dignity of a fight, but resulting always in the humiliation of the society. The Academy was not constructed for ball purposes, and its accommodations for any purpose are of the worst. When it comes to a question of providing for six or seven thousand people, it is of course helplessly inadequate. Still, the fault lay with the society, not the house.

PROMENADE CONCERT OF THE TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT.—The fifth promenade concert of the Twenty-second Regiment, which took place at the armory, on Fourteenth-street, near Sixth-avenue, last evening, was a most delightful affair. Festoons of red, white and blue bunting were suspended from the roof and orchestra, while the circular music-stand, in the centre of the building, was beautifully decorated with evergreens and the regimental flags and guidons, which have been carried by the Twenty-second through two campaigns. The officer and company rooms were thrown open to the inspection of the visitors, and were brilliantly illuminated. The music was furnished by HELMSMULLER, and was all that could be desired by the most ardent lover of music. The concerts of the Twenty-second regiment have become exceedingly popular, as was proven by the large attendance last night, which was the most brilliant of the season. The ceaseless column of promenaders, with its ever-changing faces and costumes, presented an exceedingly attractive spectacle.

DISASTROUS FIRE IN JOHN-STREET.—Between 3 and 4 o'clock yesterday morning the large warehouse, No. 60 John-street, which was owned by Mr. S. C. WILLIAMS, and occupied by Messrs. J. A. BABCOCK & Co., silver-platers, and J. D. BATES & Co., dealers in wadding, cotton-bats, wicks, etc., was destroyed by fire. The building, which was valued at $10,000, was insured by the Knickerbocker and Washington Companies for $5,000 each. Messrs. BABCOCK & Co., who occupied the four upper floors, estimated their loss at $25,000; they are insured in the Relief, Hope, Metropolitan, Corn Exchange and Commercial offices for $2,500 in each office. Messrs. BATES & Co.'s loss is about $60,000, and their insurance $33,000, in the following named offices: Home, Greenwich, Globe, Merchants', Broadway and Croton for $5,000, and in the Park for $3,000. The fire is supposed to have originated from spontaneous combustion.

CONCERT OF THE TWELFTH-STREET SCHOOL.—A large and select audience assembled at the Academy of Music last evening, to listen to a concert of the pupils of the Primary Department of the Twelfth-st. school, under the direction of Mr. G. F. BRISTOW. Nearly two hundred girls, tastefully dressed, occupied the stage, and presented a beautiful appearance. The performance reflected credit upon the instructor, and was frequently applauded. The following solos were sung with much effect: "If on the Meads," by Miss GERTRUDE ISAACS; "The Little Mendicant," by Miss KITTY BUSH; and "Thou art so near," by Miss CLARA FISHER. The performance concluded with "The Court of Oberon." Much annoyance was experienced by the audience from the want of ushers and lack of programmes. Otherwise the entertainment was a very agreeable one.

CITY NOTES.—A concert will be given at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Tuesday next, for the benefit of the Five Points House of Industry, by the pupils of the Institution.... Mr. GEORGE FRANCIS TRAIN has taken out patents for horse railways in Russia, Sweden, Denmark, Prussia, Austria, France and Spain. The Geneva and Copenhagen lines are reported to be a great success.

PROFESSOR BUSCH'S CONCERT.—A second grand concert, under the direction of Professor J. M. F. V. BUSCH, will be given at Cooper Institute, on Monday evening next. The "Stabat Mater," with full orchestral chorus and choice miscellaneous pieces, will be given. Mr. BUSCH will be assisted by Miss MARIA BRAINERD, Miss CAROLINE HUTCHINGS, Mr. M. HARRISON and Señor GONZALES.

INCREASE OF BOUNTIES AND PREMIUMS.—At a meeting of the Supervisors' County Volunteering Committee, yesterday, it was determined to authorize bounties of $300, $400 and $600, for one, two and three years' recruits. The following subscriptions have been received to encourage volunteering: Manhattan Bank, $150,000; Bank of State of New-York, $50,000; Irving Bank, $20,000; total, $220,000.

FATAL FALL.—Coroner COLLIN held an inquest yesterday, at the New-York Hospital, upon the body of DUNCAN MCCLARRIN, a boy who, on Friday morning, fell through a hatchway in Messrs. J. C. HULL & SON's soap and candle manufactory, at No. 108 Cliff-street, where he was employed. Young MCCLARRIN was a native of Canada, aged 12 years.

BANJO CONCERT.—The celebrated banjoists, CHARLES E. and GEORGE C. DOBSON, announce a concert, on Friday evening next, at Dodworth's Hall. That banjo music suits the popular taste, is amply attested by the crowded attendance at the Cooper Institute on the occasion of the last concert by the Messrs. DOBSON.

NEW LECTURE BY MISS DICKINSON.—Miss ANNA E. DICKINSON will deliver a political lecture at the Cooper Institute on Tuesday evening next. "A Glance at Our Future" will be her topic.

NEW-YORK HOSPITAL.—There were in this institution, yesterday, 248 patients. During the week 43 were admitted; 37 were discharged as cured or relieved, and 7 died.

LAW REPORT.

Official Bond—Subscribing Witness—Treasury Transcript—Burden of Proof.

UNITED STATES CIRCUIT COURT.

Before Judge Shipman.

The United States vs. John D. Rymert.—This was an action upon a bond given by the defendant for the faithful performance of his duties as Receiver of Public Moneys at Hudson, Wisconsin. The Government proposed to prove the execution of the bond by the defendant himself, without calling either of the subscribing witnesses, on having proved by a witness that one of the subscribing witnesses lived some years since in Wisconsin, and that the other lived in New-Haven, but was, when witness last saw him, on his way to the Army of the Potomac. The defence objected to the proof, but the court decided to admit it, and the defendant proved the execution of the bond by himself. The Government then gave in evidence transcripts of accounts showing that he was indebted to the Government in the sum of $6,000 01, and called an agent of the Government named WILSON, who testified to going out to Wisconsin to collect the balance due on the accounts as then made up, and that the defendant after making certain payments gave him conveyances of two tracts of land for the balance. But he admitted that defendant spoke about some money having been stolen from the office, which he ought not to be called on for.

The defendant after proving certain payments for clerk hire, &c., which he claimed to be allowed, proved also that on February 28, 1861, the moneys in his charge were counted and found correct; that after a few days, during which there had been large receipts and large payments at the office, on counting the money a second time on March 4th, a bag containing $6,000 was found to be missing. He also gave some facts tending to show that the lock of the safe furnished by the Government for the use of the office had become insecure, but whether the money was taken out of the safe or out of the office during the days that intervened between the two countings of the money, did not appear.

After the testimony was closed, the case was summed up by counsel on both sides, and the case was adjourned till the morning.

The Judge then said that, after examining the laws, he had come to the conclusion to direct a verdict for the Government; that the defendant had not given any proof which would show that the items of clerk hire, &c., were wrongly disallowed by the accounting officers; that, as to the item of money claimed to have been stolen, no evidence was given showing that the claim had ever been made out and presented to the Government in the proper form to have it allowed; that the Treasury transcript of the defendant's accounts, showing the defendant to be indebted to the Government in the sum of $6,000 01, threw upon the defendant the burden of proving that he was not so indebted, and, as he had not given such proof, the court would direct a verdict for the Government for $6,000 01, with interest from Aug. 6, 1861.

The defendant excepted to the decision, and got leave to make a case on which to move for a new trial.

For the United States—District-Attorney Smith and Mr. Clarkson. For defendant—Mr. Stevens.

Evening Exchange.

$20,000	Am. Gold.....	203¾	100	M. S. & N.I.........	69¼
40,000	do..........	203⅞	200	do..........s3	69¼
10,000	do..........	204	600	do..........b3	69⅜
80,000	do.........s3	204	200	do..........	69⅜
31,000	do..........	204¼	100	Cumb. Coal.......	54⅞
20,000	do.........s3	204¼	200	do..........b3	55
200	N. Y. Cen. R......	115	500	do..........b30	55¼
100	do.........s10	114¾	200	Chic. & R. I.......	95⅜
1000	Erie Railway....	74⅞	100	do..........s30	95⅜
700	do..........	74¾	500	do..........s3	95⅛
300	do..........b5	74¾	100	do..........b3	95⅝
300	Reading R........	109	200	do..........b10	95⅝
500	do.........s30	108½	100	Clev. & Pitts......	82⅝
1100	do..........b3	109	100	do..........b3	82⅝
500	do..........b5	109	200	Pitts., F. W. & C....	94⅜
200	do..........b3	108⅞	200	Mich. Cen. R......	113¾
400	Hudson R. R......	106⅝			

Passengers Sailed.

FEB. 11—*In steamship City of Cork, for Liverpool*—Mrs. James and grandchild, Richmond, Va.; Mrs. Eliza Smith, St. Louis; Miss M. E. Smith, England; Mr. Mitchelmore, wife and 2 children, London, C. W.; Nathan Harris, G. G. Clary, Secretary of Legation to Italy; Geo. Mathews, St. Louis; Joseph Donnell, Jr., M. Muldoon, Louisville; John J. Bew, New-York; Antonio Gutiervez, R. A. Salfield, New-York; Capt. Cocker and 2 officers, England; A. Anderson, D. Jones, O. Davidson, Mr. Le Costa, John Grant, Redmond Langan, H. S. Foote, E. A. Phillips, with others in the steerage.

Passengers Arrived.

In steamship Golden Rule, from Greytown—Rev. Mr. Mingens, Dr. Wm. J. Whiting, B. McAnnary, F. M. Pirsson, H. E. Holland, H. Cole, C. B. Jones, N. Curry, Robt Brown, Mrs. C. Loring, W. J. Neald, L. C. Pettinas, F. Arnold, Mrs. Mowbray, Mrs. W. H. Leighton, ton, F. Lawler and wife, Mrs. E. Jordan, S. Starbuck, Geo. Armor, C. O. Brigham, J. Kleinhaus, W. H. Thayer, J. McDonald, C. H. Mannar, Wm. Geller, A. Eaton, Mrs. C. B. Cady, Mrs. C. H. Quimby, E. Thomas and son, G. T. Holden, E. E. Arick, A. Woddell, S. R. Ellsworth, Dr. P. N. Randle, Mrs. C. N. Martin and child, Mrs. G. Erskine, J. D. Sweet and wife, Mrs. Ault and son, Hon. John Conness, Mrs. Nichols, W. G. Reed, P. Hannay, C. Valliniro, Mrs. Ada Clare and child, Mrs. C. Smith and 3 children, C. J. Doty, wife and child, H. C. Glover, H. L. Drew, W. Campbell, A. M. Sparen, W. S. Wilson, Mr. Ayers, wife and 2 children, A. Culp, wife and 2 children, L. A. Lambert and wife, D. Click, C. L. Sears, J. Picard, L. Whipple, T. H. Bixby, W. Gutcher, Mr. Hymes, wife and 7 children, C. N. Martin, A. L. Dodge, B. Mitchell, L. Landecker, P. Schwartz, D. Jennings, Miss E. C. Lord, Mrs. Garr, J. Edwards, W. P. Hall, O. N. Reynolds, G. Hanlin and wife, N. H. Kirkpatrick, G. W. Swain, C. Williams, Mrs. Rose and 3 children, G. W. Woolls, J. H. Smith, Geo. McDonald, E. Gillett, M. Pickle, B. Ackley, A. Starkweather, W. Alexander, D. Heald, J. Martin and wife, Thos. Daily, R. Wilson, F. D. Butler, J. H. Stimpson, Mr. Jackson, wife and 3 children, Mrs. James, Wm. Kernan, Wm. Thomas, H. Furbush, J. Hughes, J. Doharty, J. W. McLean, E. A. Brown, W. Hall, H. Buxton, C. Hayden, M. Henderson, L. Armand, J. Parker, K. McPherson, Jno. Quail, B. Briggs, B. M. Clark, L. Whipple, G. Price, A. Price, T. Salsbury, J. M. Heap, S. Conlon, C. Bates, H. Hellwegen, wife and 4 children, J. Myers, A. O. Smith, E. Cary, R. Mitchell, W. M. Arrington, L. Chamaux, F. Crane, G. Topham, J. Anderson, W. L. Couplin, F. M. Demastort, Wm. Zartmann, T. Gilbert, W. Turner, A. Shubert, W. Faith, J. Stevens, G. H. Mixer, D. Rockfield, G. W. Davis, H. Long, P. Babcock, G. Crane, J. Peters, H. Mathias, J. Hill, A. Maker, C. Le Roy, P. Ware, J. A. Ferguson, L. Harris, H. Horten, T. Phele, T. B. Boyde, J. Burrett, W. Burrett, J. G. Mayo, J. Davis, A. C. Lamberger, J. W. Houston, T. H. McFarland, J. E. Duley, W. M. Emerson, W. W. Allen, O. Prouty, J. F. Turner, J. T. Hixton, H. Fisher, S. Solomon, M. Doyle, D. Heyes, J. Annraux, M. M. Hyde, J. W. Barrey, H. Elart, L. Silberson, E. M. Thomas, J. M. Logan, W. M. Long, E. Knolls, D. Day, J. K. Webb, G. M. Eckert and child, J. F. Chandler, W. A. Davis, P. McGinnis, J. Smith, J. B. Austin, R. Watson, G. M. Gross, T. May, E. Babcock, Wm. Trowbridge, and 284 in the steerage.

MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.

Sun rises..... 6 58 | Sun sets..... 5 32 | Moon rises. 7 42

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook 8 35 | Gov. Island 9 27 | Hell Gate..10 49

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

NEW-YORK....SATURDAY, Feb. 11.

Cleared.

Steamships E. C. Knight, Gallagher, Philadelphia, W. J. Taylor; America, (Brem.,) Wessels, Bremen, Oelrichs & Co.; City of Cork, (Br.,) Tibbets, Liverpool, J. G. Dale; Ceres, Sherwood, Port Royal, Whitney & Hathaway.

Steamers Havana, Greene, Havana, T. Ascencio; Artisan, Pollard, New-Orleans, N. H. Brigham; Charlotte, Cousins, Port Royal, Nesmith Sons.

Bark Conquest, Hewes, Port Royal, Bassett & Nickerson.

Brigs Hiram, (Swed.,) Forsburg, Venice, Kremlberg & Co.; Salinas, (Br.,) Michiner, Bahia, L. E. Ansinck & Co.; Virginia, Nickols, Fortress Monroe, A. Abbott; Uni, Josse, Havre, S. R. Reynal & Son; Trackless, (Br.,) Laprelle, Jacmel, Henry de Cordova; Janet Kidston, (Br.,) Burgess, Ponce, P. R., D. R. De Wolf.

Schooners Julia A. Decker, Dunton, Norfolk, T. B. Chase; Convoy, Merrill, Boston, W. S. Brown; Onward, (Br.,) Wickwire, St. John, N. B., D. R. De Wolf; Southern Cross, (Br.,) George, Aux Cayes, D. R. De Wolf; E. H. Furbur, Cobb, Philadelphia, J. W. McKee; Margaret Ann, (Br.,) Stevens, Paint-au-Petre, H. A. Vatable & Son; B. D. Hawkins, Reeves, Boston, ——; Col. Jones, Hill, Hilton Head, Whitney & Hathaway; Ellen, Miller, Nassau, J. B. Gager.

Arrived.

U. S. hospital steamer Northern Light, Lefevre, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, with 228 sick and wounded soldiers, in charge of Surgeon J. G. McKee, to the Medical Director.

U. S. steam transport Baltic, Maury, Fortress Monroe 24 hours, with mails and passengers to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

U. S. steam transport Constitution, Greenman, Hilton Head, S. C., 5th inst., in ballast to U. S. Assistant Quartermaster.

Bark Hesperus, (of St. Andrew's, N. B.,) Waycott, Havana 14 ds., with sugar and cotton to J. Boynton, Son & Co.

Bark Wilhelmine, (of Turks Island,) McEwen, Port-au-Prince 15 ds., with logwood and coffee to H. Becker & Co.

Brig Ortolan, (of Portland,) Gooding, Matanzas Jan. 16, with molasses to Brett, Son & Co. Jan. 24, lat. 35 40, lon. 74 30, experienced a heavy gale, blowing a hurricane at times; lost foretopsail yard; 4 P. M., while lying to under close-reefed mainsail, was boarded by a heavy sea, filling the cabin, and starting the cargo adrift in the hold, vessel most of the time rolling both rails under water. Have been N. of Hatteras 17 days, wind blowing constantly from the W. to N. 9th inst., Highlands bearing N. W. 50 miles, spoke schr. Amelia, from Porto Rico for Newburyport.

Schr. Daniel C. Higgins, Barber, Fisher's Bay, Me., with ship timber, for Fairhaven. While lying at anchor in Fisher's Bay, sent the yawl ashore in a fog with three men—Job McLain, mate, Casey Martin and Chas. ——, seamen. The men not returning, are supposed to be lost. The yawl was found capsized 5 days afterward. None of the bodies have been recovered.

Schr. Fannie, (of St. John, N. B.,) Chisholm, Tobasco 20 ds., with logwood, cotton, etc., to Wilson & Camman. Jan. 21, off Tobasco, passed schr. Daniel Simmons, going in.

Schr. George Henry, Curtis, Portland, with heading to Waydell & Co.

Schr. Wanata, Hawkins, Fortress Monroe 3 ds.

Schr. James Jones, Loveland, Fortress Monroe 4 ds.

Schr. Jamestown, McGee, Fortress Monroe 4 ds.

Schr. Twilight, Price, Great Egg Harbor, with wood.

Schr. H. W. Godfrey, Wicks, Baltimore 4 ds., with coal.

Schr. John Walker, Brewster, Baltimore 4 ds., coal.

Schr. A. & E. Baker, Smith, Great Egg Harbor, wood.

Schr. B. Cook, Lee, Cape May, with wood.

WIND—At sunset, N. W.

Sailed.

Feb. 11—Steamships America, City of Cork, Havana, Yazoo, Ceres.

Steamers Empire City, Ariel, E. C. Knight.

Barks Furndena, R. Knight.

Brigs Susan, Agile, Henrietta, Penguin.

Schooners L. A. Johnson, A. Scranton, L. A. Bayles, Ida, S. G. Rogers.

By Telegraph.

BOSTON, Feb. 11.—Arr. barks Otago, Barbados; Ocean Home, Havana; Almoner, New-Orleans; Union, do.; brigs Autumn, Aux Cayes; Times, Gonaives; Hyperion, Norman's Pond; schrs. E. S. Twisden, Cape Haytien; Loyalist, Grand Turk.

PHILADELPHIA, Feb. 11.—Below, ship Westmoreland, from Pensacola; ship Tonawanda, Liverpool.

Spoken, &c.

Lizzie Raymond—bark, Feb. 4, lat. 27 30, lon. 75 02.

Persia—brig, from Matamoras for Liverpool, Feb. 3, lat. 33 33, lon. 66 25.

TOO LATE FOR CLASSIFICATION.

SHEETINGS, SHIRTINGS AND FLANNELS at very reduced prices, at LAMBERT'S, No. 523 Greenwich-st. Also, de laines, merrimack and other prints very cheap.